# THE NATIONAL ERA: WIN R NATIONAL

G. BALLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

No. 670.

## VASHINGTON, D. C.

SPANISH FRIARS PACTICING HAIL COLUMBIA BY D. B. C.

ing day along the Tajo, y leagues from Talavera, from dark eyes winsome flashing in river's sullen plashing.

drid friends had just imprest on those I once had, tifled, s of conscience ne'er be stiffe

n that perfidious Mureian here counts, who rein the contra, such they promptly will bestow,

taked by the peaks of Gundalupe. dev's p destrian measure. el hid beneath the draping -because there's no escap

ticky stew I long had fed on, ome gashed cork trees the highway shed on ; rgot all earthly cumber caballero soon was prancing,

on his seaward rave had slanted. hen sounds unwont my senses stirred has are of groves enchanted, Nor yet the spherel harmonies,

mphony, that gently ended What time in city streets complain. han ghosts that line the Stygian shor heeded, save that at the corner

Around a flask of moseutel; ch the fruity boverage meted pulp-born sigh, the bacchie blice Each looked. Ah! what a world it is

Three friars, so differently moulded Nature, freakish or severe, erms of ugliness unfolded, unter and gristlier Isidore,

quavering voice cracked o'er and o'e s superfluous monkish matter. pan out in reaches of dimensio tioned to his comrade's stature duced the average longitude hat boys aspire to, ere they cherish Those promptings of the amorous mood, To Rose and raptures, or—to perish. But Vincent, hearty, chattering, laughing,

With friskiness th oned in his eye, o which h s portly paunch, when quaffing, content and brisk digestion Entrenched within his girage's measure, Which, all unshrunk, by qualm or question Bulged bravely on the evening azure

tune a satire and a stricture, rew, dismal, from a warped guitar was like a mercer's ramd tear.

Here makes a spring the cat-like carper pon my musical negations; "Why the deuce, sir, did you tarry

hich I, poor I, but meekly parry Wah, "Sir, I hadn't hit the sim'le." To say the strain that Jose warbled, merciful description, garbled

English born, yet no old ballad y minstrel harped; raid of Northumbria was-ye syrens! "Hail Columbia." Lagg d on the staff of Lose's chant

we lazing, that exceeded mering of sunniest mendicant. heathen goddess," Jose thought he ot so, not so," urged Vincent b. iskly, happy land! dwell fuller, Jose!

happy land all over! te heard," continued Vincent, musing-aparing a cornered flea the whilein that sacred soil's affusing, oth blessings in the Roman styl

t, they're hereties; Dolores that queen's idle stories, int, ignorant, gadding prater. cleat plan they have deserted.

of grace termed barcacooning What texts benign they marsha

clify the war they wage fo what they call " the middle passage." Hah! Have they colleges and missions,

of their blessed function recollect their color!

let, Hail Columbian zeal enhancing, edness like dancing, of virtues, self-denial the Pagans, unperfected,

And then to godiness subduing, hed the old Adam past renewing converts prove, by apt relation,

laimed Isidore, in attestation. en o'er the tuneless chords he wander'dthe new hivangel pondered, trained the flask in trane'd abstraction Philadelphia, Pa.

know what kind a place 'tis, mostly collud persons usin' thar, but sometimes a gentleman gets drunk about in de neighbo'hood, and comes down for more liquor; sometimes ship cap'ns too, jest home, on a bender. So you kin go in widout people sayin' much 'bout it. Well, that thar's gist what you want. You hide your watch mind gets drunk about in de neighbo'hood, and comes down for more liquor; sometimes ship cap'ns too, jest home, on a bender. So you kin go in widout people sayin' much 'bout it. Well, that thar's gist what you want. You hide your watch mind get rows left and the light isn't."

George (slightly mollified.) "Well, you're got to go, any how, so pack up. I ain't a goin to have nobody 'bout my place what I suspicions of stealin'. Git out yer chist quick, now, 141 and figs, an't wife dar. You jis' to go, any how, so pack up. I ain't a goin to have nobody 'bout my place what I suspicions of stealin'. Git out yer chist quick, now, 141 arrecognition of his tender faithfulness and the Thus di watch, mind, get your clothes dirty, your neckhandkercher all crooked an' undone, an' your handkercher all crooked an' undone, an' your

"George, do not be too harsh with her; she hat smashed in, jest like as if you was on a big is ignorant, and perhaps it is only her first of handsome pair of pistols! He looked quickly at drunk-then you cut 'cross lots, through the fence. lumber yard, like you is lost your way you know, and come down into the shop. Thar' you order all sorts of eisters at onst, play very drunk a little while, and go to sleep in a cheer. After that I fix all the rest, sir. It's not pleasant for you, marster, but them police is very sharp, and some nigger loafers about my place mout take into thar' heads to smell a rat.

"I know, George. Where is the place? I will go with you, and trust you in everythingand you shall not lose by it :

"You only trust me, and I make de right kind of offing"-said George, confidently. Then he suggested the expediency of dismissing the back and pursuing their way on foot. As Mr. Lloyd was about to comply, George pulled out a greasy pocket-book, and began opening it, carefully avoiding to look at the banker, fumbling with his fingers, and showing evident embarrassment. At last he drew a note out, and held it out to Mr. Lloyd, saying, "marster, it'll look best for you to pay de hack hire, you know—in case you isn't got any

ntended service.

However, his plans were put in execution, and so nicely were they arranged, that, just about the time that the first rumors of his de-falcation were bruited about, Mr. Lloyd stagger-ed down the steps of a miserable little oyster-cellar, and flung himself into a ricketty chair, feigning to be completely overcome by drink. There were several negroes in the shop, and George, who had taken his wife's place behind

the bar, amused them with his comments upon the intruder.
"Thar's another of them thar' sea-cap'ns—

how they does drink!"
"He no sea-cap'n," said one of the gazers-"his hands is too white for that ar prefession."
"Now, that's jest a fac', Mr. Cotton," said George, patronizingly. "I am surprised at your eyes. You'd make fust-rate police, you would. What you say he is? Must be gen'l'man from Virginny, I reck'n. Somehow, dey likes people of color, dey does. I has observed dey always finds out thar' habitations when dey gits on a

"Dev feels at home 'mongst 'em. I reck'n: case dey raises so many of 'em. You never dat horse-jockeys is never kinder at home only when dey is hangin' about de

"Habits is werry inclined to git de upper hand of us," remarked a third party, with grave

abstraction.
"Some oysters, boy," muttered the banker.

"Thar' it is again. That ar's the third count of de evidence, as de lawyers says. Virginny men are the greatest folks for briles I ever see.

'prietor—tends de bar o' nights mostly. You an' s'arch your chist—you got dat han'kercher, reck'n you'd like to die, and pisen me an' my fust rate—been to Live'pool, an' Marsail, and appearance of fear or syhness, although none house an' my wife an' chile wid you innocent living white people before. They Girl (erying.) "Shan't s'arch my chist, no blood."

pay yer wages, and you kin walk—hurry up."
After she was gone, Mr. Lloyd said:
"George, do not be too harsh with her; she

danna from his pocket, "she ain't stole it, bless when I sailed wid him for cook, an' he took de you soul, though she have been a stealin' some-fever in Matanzes, an' all hands runned away thin', I reck'n, 'case she didn't want her chist 'cept me. He give 'em to me jest 'fore he died, s'arched. That ar was a dodge of mine to git 'case I nussed him, he said, an' them was all rid of her, 'case she's got an oncommon long tongue, even for a gal, an' it wouldn't do to have her about de house while you is here. I'll load 'em for youself, marster, an' put 'em give her two shillings, some o' dese days, an' under you pillow; an' ef you is betrayed, you'll that 'ill make it all right wid her, same as if I'd have one ball for me, you know, an' tother for

told her she was an angel."

Indeed, throughout the whole of this eventful evening, George showed himself as full of retended his hand to George, gave him a grip full

"No, thank you, George. I want nothing

him. So slept great Pompey in the fisherman's but after Pharsalia. When Actium's sea-fight was over, great Antonius pillowed his shame-bathed head upon Cleopatra's bosom. Did he

sleep? George's child became suddenly ill, it was George's child became suddenly ill, it was reported, and the shop had to be closed, for fear she should be disturbed. So the tempest-driven, foundering bark found a moment's safe haven, a moment's anchorage, at the mouth of a river, whose name is Lethe. If she sets sail

On the evening of the fifth day, Mr. Lloyd a river, whose name is Lethe. a river, whose name is Lethe. If she sets sail again, jury masts rigged, will she ever come more into such placid waters? Never—until

John Bunyan's river Jordan. Never was man more kindly treated than Mr. Lloyd during the four days of his concealment in George's house. And this concealment was the most complete that it was possible for him

rare refinement of his soul, at last opened the box in his hands, and found, surrounded by all the George, and then turned his head away, but not But the sad pathos and stricken shame of so quickly as to conceal the tears that would these words was lost entirely upon George, who laughed lond.

"Them is rael Derringers, marster. They

"Them is rael Derringers, marster. They
"Ya, hah!" said he, drawing a striped banwas give to me in Cuby by Cap'n Spruce,

sources as the veritable Figaro, or one of Le of all that free-masonry of confidence which Sage's Spanish valets. To "cl'ar de kitchen," cannot be simulated, and, as soon as he could as he phrased it, he slipped out the back way, through the lumber-yard, and raised a vehement alarm of fire, which was effective in causing the whole alley to be deprived of its occubing the whole alley the whol "My God!" said Mr. Lloyd, with vivid emotion, "what have I done to deserve this friend!

No, George, put it up. I deceived you, my noble fellow. I have plenty of money about me

his faithful friend up a narrow stair-way, into a not have been what Beale Lloyd is now. Comedatop that—sit down here, George, and I will show you how much I trust you, my friend;" and, forcing the negro to take a chair, he seated himself at the little table whereon were his wri-"Our best room, sir; we don't have no use himself at the little table whereon were his wribe fellow. I have pienty of money about me for my own wants, and enough to reward your services—though I can never repay your kindness."

"Our best room, sir; we don't have no use for it as a bed room, and only sometimes for the services—though I can never repay your kindness."

"Our best room, sir; we don't have no use for it as a bed room, and only sometimes for the services—though I can never repay your kindness."

"Our best room, sir; we don't have no use for it as a bed room, and only sometimes for the services—though I can never repay your kindness."

"Our best room, sir; we don't have no use for it as a bed room, and only sometimes for the general your services—though I can never repay your kindness."

"Our best room, sir; we don't have no use for it as a bed room, and only sometimes for the general your services—though I can never repay your kindness."

"How old woman put her best sheets on de bed, what her old mistis give her long ago—rael worth more than ten thousand dollars. Ah, you open your eyes; you did not think I was so open and this discovery that he was not actually penniless, robbed him of half his delight, since it prevented him, he thought, from demonstrating the entirely disinterested character of his intended service.

However his plans were put in execution. So defined as a cursed wealth, indeed, deedige, that I would willingly fling away, if with it I could fling off-the damned load at my heart. And here are securities which, once in England, I can convert into money—thirty times Sposin' I was to bring you up a nice beefsteak.

However his plans were put in execution. yet how poor. Oh, my God, George, there is not a rag-picker who drags his weary feet about "No, thank you, George. I want nothing just now—nothing but rest, for I am very weary, very weary. I have not slept for a week, and I think I can sleep here—I know I can lie down here without any danger, in perfect confidence, George, and, if you will believe me, with renewed hope—for, when in the depth of my despair, God has permitted me to find such a friend as you—what may not be his purposes towards me—thank you, George, and thank your wife for providing me such a nice bed."

ing me to escape. When I leave here, give me the notes, as I will need them my expenses. The other package, in where for providing me such a nice bed."

And, flinging himself down in complete exhaustion, this glory and shame of all the Lloyds, this mighty banker, fresh from his dainty apartments in the St. Bobolink, slept well and soundly under the humble negro's roof feeling that the state of the s ly under the humble negro's roof, feeling that it was the roof of a friend, and a sanctuary for being So close to the same place away in a sate place and, George—take these pistols away with you; it is too strong temptation to a desperate man; they cause me unpleasant thoughts, m

"I understand, marster," said George, wit something like a sob, "and I thank you, too, sir, an' I knows jest as well as I'm settin' here, 'at de good Lord 'ill bless you for dem very

ged, will she ever come assumed his disguise and made his final preparations for departure. He was to go "Some oysters, boy," muttered the banker.
"Thar'—exactly what I said, Mr. Cotton," ike, dismal, sluggish waters, no plummet has river whose tarn-like, dismal, sluggish waters, no plummet has ever sounded, no anchor taken hold in—the river whose name is Styx. A far different river, at in his room, George at his elbow, the wife bustling nervously about, wiping her eyes every long, sir?" now and then upon her apron, and their tod dling child peeping at the great man from be-hind her mother's skirts, which she clung to very closely, for she would not make friends with that grief stricken, forbidding-looking

Po'te-mahon, an' dat ar place whar dey makes

his most prominent Wall street neighbors. The equire a disguise, for he was ten years older river, and some few at the wreck; but unfortuow, since that day when he became known as nately this was not the case. Only one family Beale Lloyd the forger."

As the brig danced on gallantly down the ay, they passed a large ocean steamer, crowded with passengers, just entering port. Her name was painted in great black letters on the -" Beale Lloyd, U. S. M.

ing at these evidences of his greatness with a Herschel a bleached skeleton was found, wistful eye, "Ah, George—look there. They will around which lay fragments of European change her name, I suppose, now."
Said George, consolingly—"she's mean ole

ame as if she was pig iron."

tary of the Admiralty:

YACHT FOX. R. Y. S. SIR: I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct. Their Lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success. At Point Victory, upon the northwest coast of King William, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Breiting William. northwest coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitz-west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitz-1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitz-james. By it we are informed that her Majesty's 70° 5′ N., and 98° 23′ west. Sir John Frankto the N. N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Capt. Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish river. Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847. Many deeply-interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up on the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was manx, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth. Being unable to penetrate

# A PALACE IN GENDA.

\*\*\*EXTRACTION OF NOTE: The Contingent of the At break of day the next morning, El Sagra-do, a hermaphrodite brig, owned in Cadiz, with and from thence four days overland, brought Tobal Cayetano for captain, weighed anchor, and, with a fair wind, set sail for Liverpool.

On the poop stood Beale Lloyd and his faithful she said it was in the fall of the year that the preserver. The former kept himself close muf. ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went towards the one of the early moving ferry boats that passed Great river; but this was only known to them ander El Sagrado's stern, he recognised one of in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered. They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great

> was met with off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island or any place subsequently outhern shore without success until the 24th "Ah, George," marmured Ozymandias, look-g at these evidences of his greatness with a Herschel a bleached skeleton was found, clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow, a small pocket-book was found, containing a ub anyhow—go to de bottom some dese days, few letters. These, although much decayed, may few letters. These, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains the celebrated young divine learned that he was "But," murmured Mr. Lloyd to himself, withof his dress, this unfortunate young man was a
> the hearing George, "but they swill not oblitsteward or officer's servant, and his position
>
> day of the cerebrated young drant carried young drant carrie Ing the whole alley to be deprived of its occupance. The whole alley to be deprived of its occupance. The whole alley to be deprived of its occupance. The whole alley to be deprived of its occupance. The whole all its flawless honesty? My friend, were the reward an hundred fold what the was willing to fight Pro-Slavery men to accupance of him, assuring him that he could now make every one believe that the should rely upon you just as implicitly as I do now. Trust you! Ah, George, had I met and stranger was gone away. The banker followed his faithful friend up a narrow star-way, into a his faithful friend up a narrow star-way, into a possibly accommodate matters."
>
> But, marmured Mr. Lloyd to himself, withful of him his only object was to free slaves, and steward or officer's servant, and his position to desired to ravel the capital that desired to ravel through the Southern only only paint them over. Who shall whitewash his faithful friend up a narrow star way, into a steward or officer's servant, and his position of the was willing to fight Pro-Slavery men to accupance the name from those planks. They will only only paint them over. Who shall whitewash his faithful friend, were the reward an hundred fold what it is, I should sleep just as soundly to night, I should rely upon you just as implicitly as I do only paint them over. Who shall whitewash his faithful friend, were the reward an hundred fold what out hearing George, "but they twill not oblit on the was willing to fight Pro-Slavery men to accupance the name from those planks. They will only only one to the was willing to fight Pro-Slavery men to accupance the name form those planks. They will only opinion that they dopped as they varified the Exquimaux's assertion, only opinion to the was willing to fight Pro-Slavery men to accupance the name form those planks. They will only opinion that they dopped as they would along the was willing to fight Pro-Slavery men to accupance the name form those planks. They will only opinion that they dopped as they would a Thanks to a feminine courage which no stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the thought he had better not undertake it.—MoStevens to remain whilst he went forward disaster could dismay, which arose above diffi-time, and which I still retain, is, that records bile Mercury. culties as a bird rises above the earth, which were deposited there by the retreating crews, neither dulled nor wearied even when strong and subsequently removed by the natures. Afternoon men grew faint and dubious, the great mystery ter parting from me at Cape Victoria on the THE BROWN FORAY AT HARPER'S rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded, he terrible shadow which has darkened for so blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shootmany years the imaginations of men is now removed. Lady Franklin has done that which was dug under, and a trench dug all around it Government declared impossible; a woman's restless and indomitable love proving once more, ered. A piece of blank paper folded up was in the face of all the world, mightier than the greatest Boards and Cabinets. On Thursday, London was startled with a telegraphic dis-patch from Capt. McClintock, announcing his safe return from the Arctic mission confided to him by Lady Franklin, with news of the fate of the Erebus and Terror, and with positive intel-ligence of Sir John Franklin's death, and in-small cairn was found, but neither records not ferential evidence that his crew must have perished, like himself, years ago. Capt. McClintock addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty:
>
> small carn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found. On the 6th of May, Lieut. Hob-

son pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying amongst some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record the substance of which is briefly, as This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedi teen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could pos-sibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron work, rope, blocks,

The residence of the following of the sections, which the finded of the section of the following of the section of the section

\$300 were raised on the spot. Only \$100 more those gentlemen should act as your counsel?"

Stevens, "I am willing that continue that my leisure."

Mr. Harding. "Stevens, are you willing those gentlemen should act as your counsel?"

Stevens. "I am willing that continue that my leisure." figs, an' to Rottendam too—got a white woman wife dar. I like t' see old places over ag'in. You jis' take me 'long, jis' to please me. On'y make de change what's needed in dat letter fo' make de change what's needed in dat letter fo' make de change what's needed in dat letter fo' make de change what's needed in dat letter fo' countrymen were obtained. We could not carry all right."

Thus did Beale Lloyd find his henchman.

At hearly of day the next word and told we that cone day's more all right. Thus did Beale Lloyd find his henchman.

At hearly of day the next word and told we that cone day's more has before a the charge and the spot. Only \$100 more and the woman to Mr. Chapin's church. He, in like manner, mentioned the case to his own people, and the woman and her child—her little boy holding out his cap in his hand—were stationed at the church door to receive the contributions of the congregation as they passed to be defored only \$100 more and the spot. Only \$100 more and the spot. Only \$100 more and the spot. Only \$100 more and the woman and her child—her little woman and her child tributions of the congregation as they passed out. When the money was counted, it was found to be almost twice as much as was wanted! So that the church on Brooklyn Heights reached out its hand to the church across the river, and the church across the church on Brooklyn Heights, and beneath their united hands, as if under their double benediction, stood one of God's children, whose bonds were newly broken, and whose head was newly crowned with liberty—while high over all stood the great Father and Head of the Church, who looked down, and said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto me ! ' That is the Broad Church! And I am happy to introduce a man who is broad enough to be one of its ministers."

Spurgeon's Anti-Slavery Mission to AMERICA.—Rev. Mr. H., a Baptist minister of Alabama, and an Englishman by birth, made a voyage across the Atlantic to Fatherland during the summer. Among his letters was one to Spurgeon. On presenting his letter, he was

Court assembled here this morning, to examine the prisoners captured in the recent insurrec

H. Lewis, and Moses W. Burr.

At half past ten o'clock, the sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from jail under a guard of eighty men.

of the wounds on his head. Coppee is unin-jured. Stevens seemed less injured than Brown, but looked haggard and depressed. He has also a number of wounds on the head. years of age. Green is a dark negro, about 30

stances whatever will I be able to attend to a any moment without the inockery of a trial.

"I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am ut-terly unable to attend in any way to my own At this point Stevens appeared to be faint

FERRY.

Trial of the Insurrectionists. Charlestown, Va., Oct. 25 .- The Magistrates'

tion. The following magistrates were on the bench: Col. Davenport, Presiding Justice; Dr. Alexander, John J. Lock, John F. Smith, Thom-

ducted from jail under a guard of eighty men. A guard was also stationed around the courthouse, their bayonets bristling on all sides.

Charles B. Harding, Esq., attorney for the county, was assisted by Andrew Hunter, counsel for the Commonwealth.

The prisoners were brought in amidst profound silence. Brown and Edwin Coppee were manacled together. Brown seemed weak and haggard, with his eyes swollen from the effects of the wounds on his head. Coppee is unin.

prisoners on the charge of treason and murder, when Mr. Harding, the State's attorney, asked

that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners, if they had none.

The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court as

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Mr. Harding. "Do you object to Faulk Stevens, "No! I am willing to take both." Mr. Harding then addressed each of the othe prisoners separately, and each stated his wil The Court then issued peremptory orders that the press should not publish detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a jury

The examination of witnesses was then com

pefore the Circuit Court impossible

menced:

Col. Washington stated that at one o'clock on Sunday night he was asleep, and awoke by a noise; heard his name called; went down, and was surrounded by six men; Stevens appeared to be in command; Cooke, Coppee, and two negro prisoners, were along, and another white man, whom he afterwards recognised as Kagi. Colonel Washington then proceeded to detail all particulars of his taking as prisoner, with his negroes, to the Armory, and subse quent events, up to attack by marines, and de-livery.

Mr. Kittzmiller gave particulars of his being

when Stevens was fired on and fell; recognises only Brown and Stevens : counted twenty-two remarked to me, "I have been cruelly de-ceived;" to which I replied, "I wish I had

remained at home." Col. Washington recalled. In conversation with Gov. Wise, Brown was told he need not answer questions unless he chose. Brown replied, he had nothing to conceal; had no favors o ask, and that he had arms enough for two

thousand men, and could get enough for five thousand, if wanted. Armistead Ball examined. Stated the particulars of his arrest by the insurgents; had in had come for no child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was not to make war upon the people, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet; his object was to place the United States arms in the hands of black men, and he proposed then to free all slaves in the vicinity. repeatedly said his whole object was to release the slaves; I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for liberation of self and prisoners; he said we could only be released by furnishing an able-bodied slave in place of each; recog-nises Stevens, Green, and Brown, as among the party; Capt. Brown told the prisoners, when the charge of the marines was about being made, that though he did not intend to injure them himself, they should equally occupy the ears of age.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the post of danger with himself; that if they were not dear enough to their fellow-citizens to in duce them to accept the terms he had proposed to secure their safety, they must be the worst of barbarians; Coppee, on the other hand, told himself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see any of them injured. ollows:

"Virginians, I did not ask for any quarter at "Virginians, I did not ask for a "Virginians, I did not ask for a "Virginians, I did not ask for a "Virginians, I did not a "Virginians, I did not a "V wiginians, I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have myself spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circum-times; the prisoners were never unreasonably 'I have dropped him;" did not see Captain

exposed,
Mr. John Allstadt, one of the slave-owners who was brought into the Armory with his slaves, detailed the particulars of battering down the doors and his seizure by six armed

CO.,

TRATIO

you object to, we will go on at once.

Mr. Hoyt. I object to this autobiography of

Mr. Hunter. I withdraw that, too.
Mr. Hoyt. I handed to the clerk last night

list of names we wished summoned as witnesses. Samuel Strider, Henry Ault, Benjamin F.

return in the first train this morning, and would

come on to Charlestown this afternoon. I would like to inquire whether the process had reached Capt. Sinn at Harper's Ferry.

Sheriff Campbell replied, that the officer stated that Capt. Sinn had gone to Frederick.

Mr. Hunter. He was here yesterday. I hope

we will proceed with some other witnesses.

John E. P. Dangerfield, an officer of the

Armory, who was made a prisoner by Capt.

Brown, testified to his humane treatment, and

to the complaints of Brown that his men were

The evidence fully sustains the accounts we

published last week, and we deem it unnecessa

The counsel for the State complained that

the prisoner's counsel showed a disposition to

gain time by calling upon witnesses to prove

facts which were not denied. But the court

Other witnesses were examined, but no new

facts were elicited, and the evidence for the de-

Mr. Chilton, counsel for the prisoner, then in-

Mr. Harding then opened the case on the

One of the witnesses, Capt. Sinn, con-

"On the conclusion of his testimony, Capt.

formed that he wanted him here as a witness

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Our relations with the Empire of China a

n a peculiar state of undesirable uncertainty fr. Ward, our Minister, being in a position o

under duress, unless he has free and easy ac-

at anchor, and unless our vessels of war are

able to approach and protect him.

If already in the city of Pekin, Mr. Ward, by

the terms of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Reed,

must retire thereform so soon as the chief oh

grants such right, because permanent resider

was ceded to the envoys of France and Eng

present difficulty. If he claim permanent residence in Pekin for himself—agreeably to himself—

instructions—because permanent residence was ceded to the envoys of England and France,

those envoys having been repelled, Mr. Ward in effect will be seeking to establish a right for

be made parties to the present war difficulty between England and France and the Chinese

authorities. This will be more especially the case, if the Emperor of China never intended

be kept in a constant state of alarm, circum-

spection, danger, and difficulty—dependent at all times for safety on Chinese duplicity. This was perceived by the Pekin authorities. These

authorities, therefore, conceived the idea of neutralizing certain of the clauses of the treaties signed with France and England, by the

making easy access to Pekin an impossibility Hence the refortifying the mouth of the Peinc

It was done the better to control the personality

in Pekin, away from their nation's protection

unpleasant and powerless-and to put then

capital. The mouth of the Peiho was barricaded and fortified, and the mandarins in com

mand were ordered to say it was done by the

ment—thus cunningly exonerating the latter while at the same time a chance was afforder

to recommence the war, and also of taking the forces of France and England by a surprise, which it was hoped would be a disaster equiva-

lent to a defeat. While on an errand of peace,

and therefore only partially prepared, it is not a matter of wonder that the gallant British Ad

miral should have had to recede from the atti-

tude adopted. The treaties signed gave a per-

was a breach of the chief point for which, in the

treaties, the European Powers contended.

It may be said, then, that the Chinese as

must, at Pekin, have free and easy access t

the seaboard cities, freedom of personal move ment within the Empire, and at all times read;

safety of envoy personality, all obstructions must be removed from the rivers leading direct

ocal power, and not by the Imperial

of the foreign Envoys-to make their residence

To the Editor of the National Era:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1859.

permitted the examination to proceed.

ry to repeat it.

fence was closed.

Capt. Brown, as having no bearing

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five o'clock, the jury returned into Court, and stated that they had not completed the examination of witnesses. They were discharged until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Charlestown, Oct. 26 .- The Grand Jury, co sisting of nineteen persons, presented to the court, through their foreman, Thomas Rutherford, Esq., at 12 o'clock to-day, a joint indictment against the five Harper's Ferry prisoners; first, for conspiring with negroes to produce an insurrection: second, for treason to the Com manwealth; and third, for murder.

The prisoners were brought into court, acthe slightest demonstration on the part of the people. Stevens was laid upon a mattrass, and people. Stevens was laid upon a mattrass, and had to be supported while the clerk read the lengthy indictment. Brown rose, but soon sat down. They all plead "not guilty," and de-manded to be tried separately. The State called the case of John Brown,

and the court, at the request of the prisoner, appointed as his counsel Lawson Botts and Thomas C. Green, Esqrs. [Mr. Faulkner, appointed as C. Green, appointed as C. by the County Court, considering his duty as having ended, had left here.] Charles B. Hard-

represented the Commonwealth.

Brown then rose, and asked the Court to delay his trial. His hearing was imperfect in consequence of wounds in the head, but he was rapidly improving, and he hoped soon to be able to hear the proceedings, and attend to his trial. He also expected other counsel. He hoped they would give even the devil his due,

Mr. Botts, after conference with Brown, stated that he was mentally and physically unable to attend to his case. Brown wished for a delay of not over three days, to regain his strength

and obtain other counsel.

Mr. Green also urged the postponement.

Mr. Hunter, for the State, said that in the present excited condition of things, delay would dangerous. Brown's physical condition could be proven by witnesses, and he had been afforded every facility to obtain counsel.

Mr. Harding, State's Attorney, wished Brown's case to be first taken up, because his convic-

on would involve all his associates.

Judge Parker stated that physical inability was good cause for delay, if it could be shown. Without some reasonable assurance of other counsel, the court could not grant a delay, because of the nature of the case, and because the term was limited, he having to hold court in another county on the 10th of November. Dr. J. F. Mason, physician; Captain Avis, jailer; and D. H. Cockrell, a jail guard, were then examined, and they testified that Brown conversed intelligently, and they thought he

was physically able to attend the trial.

The Court decided that the trial of Brown must proceed, but regard would be had to his condition, so as to avoid his being wearied.

At two o'clock, the jailer was ordered to bring Brown into court. He found him in bed, and he declared himself unable to rise. He was accordingly brought into court on a cot, which was set down within the bar. The prisoner laid most of the time with his eyes closed, and the counterpane drawn up close under his chin. He is apparently not much injured, but determined to resist the pushing of his trial by all the means in his power.

The jury were then called, and sworn. The

jurors were questioned as to having formed or expressed any opinion that would prevent them deciding impartially on the merits of the testi-mony. The court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry during the insurrec tion and saw the prisoners perpetrating the acts for which they are to be tried. The jurors called were all from distant parts of the county mostly farmers, some of them owning a few

EMPANELLING THE JURY.

The examination of the jurors was continued until twenty-four were decided by the court and counsel to be competent jurors. Out of these twenty-four, the counsel for the prisoner has a right to strike off eight, and then twelve are drawn by ballot out of the remaining sixteen. The following were the questions put to the Were you at Harper's Ferry on Monday or

Tuesday? How long did you remain there?

Did von witness any of the which this party is to be tried? Did you form or express any opinion, from what you saw there, with regard to the guilt or

innocence of these people? Would that opinion disqu disqualify you from giv ing these men a fair trial? Did you hear any of the evidence in the case

What was that opinion based on? Was i a decided one, or was it one which would yield to evidence, if the evidence was different from what you supposed? Are you sure that you can try this case im

partially, from the evidence alone, without ref-erence to anything you have heard or seen of this transaction?

Have you any conscientious scruples against convicting a party of an offence to which the law assigns the punishment of death, merely because that is the penalty assigned?

The following gentlemen were finally fixed upon as the twelve jurors to try the case:
Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thoma Watson, jun., Isaac Dust, John C. McClure, William Rightstine, Jacob J. Miller, Thomas Osborne, George W. Boyer, John C. Wiltshire, George W. Tapp, William A. Martin.

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the judge charged them not to converse upon the case, or to permit others to converse with the case, or to permit others to converse They were at five o'clock dismissed, the

prisoner was carried over to jail on his cot, and the court adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) morning,
THE SECOND DAY. Charlestown, Oct. 27 .- Capt. Brown

brought into court this morning, walking, but on reaching the bar, he laid down at full length on his cot. He looked considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes. Senator Mason was present. Messrs. Harding and Hunter appeared for

the Commonwealth, and Messrs, Botts and Green for the prisoner.

Mr. Botts read the following dispatch, re ceived by him this morning:

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 26 .- To C. J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts, Esqs: John Brown, the leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Va., and several of his family, have resided in this county many years. Insanity is heredi died with it, and a daughter of that sister has and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the lunatic asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane, and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial, if desired.

A. H. LEWIS. William B. Allen, the telegraphic operator at the Akron office, adds to the above dispatch, that A. H. Lewis is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit

credit.

Mr. Botts said that, on receiving the above dispatch, he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. Green, and read it to Capt. Brown; and is desired by the latter to say, that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there had been repeated instances of it, and he adds, that his first wife showed symptoms of it, which was also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statements in the dispatch he knows to be correct, but of the other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the lunatic asylum ; he does believe a daughter of that sister has been for two years in an insane asylum, and he thinks also a son and daughter of his mother's lum: but he is not apprized of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and

in close confinement.

Capt. Brown also desires his counsel to say loes not put in any plea of insanity, and he has ever been at all insane, he is totally un-conscious of it. Yet he adds, that those who are most insane, generally suppose that they them. But for himself, he disdains to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of that This movement is made too late, without his epprobation or concurrence, and was unknown to him until the receipt of the dispatch as above

Capt. Brown then raised himself up in bed, and summoned. They are not within reach, and said: "I will add, if the Court will allow me, are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow

nesses for the State were sent before them. At that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me, if they took any at all! And I view it with contempt, more than other wise, as I remarked to Mr. Green. Insane persons, so far as my experience goes, have but very little ability to judge of their own insanity. and if I am insane, of course I should think I knew more than all the rest of the world, but I do not think so. I am perfectly unconscious of insanity; and I view with utter contempt, and I reject, so far as I am capable

mpt to interfere in my behalf on that score Mr. Botts stated that he was further i tructed by Capt. Brown to say that, rejecting plea of insanity entirely, and seeking delay for that reason, he does repeat to the Court his request, made yesterday, that time be given for foreign counsel to arrive, that he now

Yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received ere from Cleveland, Ohio, signed D. Tilden and dated the 26th inst., asking of Capt. Brown whether it would be of use for counsel to leave last night. This dispatch answer was returned that the jury would be sworn this morning, an once. The telegraphic operator here stated that this dispatch would be sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by the reporters and he had learned this morning that it was ent before the storm last night interrupted communication with other points. The count I might reach here by eleven o'clock to-night The course taken by Capt. Brown this morn onement for the mere purpose of delay. As the rejects the plea of insanity still, in his opinion, he can have a fairer trial if the defence were conducted by his own counsel, than if he defended by the counsel present here.

After argument of counsel on both sides, the ourt decided against delaying the trial. A olea of insanity must be supported by affidavits. The jury was then sworn, and the indictment ead-the first count being insurrection, the econd treason, and the third murder.

Mr. Harding, the State's Attorney, then ad dressed the jury, and presented the facts as they have been already published.

Mr. Green, counsel for Brown, made enious reply, showing that if Brown had committed treason, it was against the United Strtes, and not against the State of Virginia. He also mentioned many circumstances in ex tennation.

Mr. Botts, associate counsel, made an in ressive address to the jury, and showed a deermination to use every advantage in behalf of the prisoner. He defended his character, and spoke of his humanity to the citizens whom he held as prisoners.

Mr. Hunter, associate counsel for the State. ejoined, and denied that Virginia had trans ferred her jurisdiction with the sale of the Armory grounds to the United States. He herefore insisted that the offence was commit ted against the State. He referred to the law defining treason against the State, showing that it is more comprehensive than that of the Inited States.

The examination of witnesses then cor enced on the part of the State, but as the facts elicited have all been published, and the details would fill our columns, we omit them. We shall, however, select whatever testimony may seem to throw new light on the subject.

Charlestown, Va., Oct. 28.—Capt. Cook was rought here at one o'clock this morning, from Pennsylvania. He says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to the affair, one thousand men couldn't have taken There is great rejoicing here at his arrest Cook also says that Fred Douglas acted the oward, having promised to be there in person George H. Hoyt, of Boston, arrived here his morning, as counsel for Capt. Brown. He s quite a youth in appearance. The court met at eleven o'clock, when Brown

was led over from the jail walking, but very Senator Mason entered the court with Mr Joyt, of Boston, counsel for Brown, Before the trial commenced. Brown remark

d, that the testimony of Mr. Washington and nductor Phelps, vesterday, was strictly truth The jury were called, and answered. Mr. Botts announced the arrival of Mr. Hoyt risoner. At present, however, he did not feel

sposed to take part in the case; whenever hould feel disposed, he would do so. Mr. Hunter suggested, that he had better be

ualified as a member of the bar, on the pro-uction of proof from Boston.

Mr. Hoyt stated, that not expecting the question to arise as to his being a member of the Boston bar, he had not brought his credentials f admission.
The Court said, that strictly legal proof of

he fact was not required. Any citizen's evience would answer.

Mr. Green said his partner had received 1

ers from fellow-students of Mr. Hoyt, alluding o him as a member of the bar. Mr. Hoyt then took the customary ne testimony was resumed. \* \* \*
Mr. Hunter laid before the jury the print Constitution and Ordinances of the Provisions

fovernment, reading the two first clauses of the reamble, and the seventh, forty-fifth, and fo eighth articles, and briefly summing up ther portions of the Constitution.
Sheriff Campbell sworn. Knows the hand

vriting of the prisoner; has copied a letter for him.
Capt. Brown said he would identify himself any of his handwriting, and save all that trouble. He was ready to face the music. • Mr. Hunter said he would prefer proving

them by Mr. Campbell.

Capt. Brown. Either way; as you please. A large bundle of letters was produced; each being identified by Mr. Campbell, and handed to Brown, who, at the first glauce, replied to

each, in a loud voice: "Yes, that is mine.' These papers and letters were about fifty in On receiving a list of the members of Convention, Mr. Hunter read it. It was headed, William Charles Morris, President of the Con-

vention; and H. Kagi, Secretary of the Convention; and II. Ragi, secretary of the Convention. On handing the list to Brown, he exclaimed, with a groan, "That's my signature."

In reference to another paper he said, "I have nothing to say about that." He next read a letter from J. R. Giddings acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Brown, and stating he would be pleased to see him at his house during the summer. Mr. Hunter then read the letter

already published. It is dated June, 1859, and dorsed on the back in Brown's writing.

Mr. Botts here insisted on the right of exnining the letters before their being read. Several witnesses for the prisoner were here alled, and did not answer. It was stated the

subprenas had not been returned BROWN REPUBLITES HIS COUNSEL own here arose from his mattrass, evidently

xcited. Standing upon his feet, he addresse May it please the court, I discover that not-withstanding all the promises that I have re-seived of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names of those persons I wished to have called a witnesses as soon as I wished to have called as witnesses as soon as I could get them, and was assured they should be subpænaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, say-ing where those parties were, but it appears

that they have not been summoned, so far as l And now I ask, if I am to have anything at all row morning, for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely, but I am in hopes that counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am una-ble myself to attend to it. I have given all the ttention I possibly could to it, but I am unable ut their names, and I have nobody to do any errands for me, for my money was taken from me when I was searched and stabbed, and I

have not a dime.

I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pockets, and now I have no possible means of getting any-body to go any errands for me, and I have not

Brown then laid down again, drew his blanket

ver him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to ink in a tranquil slumber.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day at the side of Mr. Botts, now arose amid great sensation, and addressed the 'May it please the Court, I would add my

voice to the appeal of Capt. Brown, although I have had no consultation with him, that a fur ther hearing of the case be postponed until morning. He said he would state the reason or this request. He was informed, and had censon to believe, that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, Mills, John E. P. Dangerfield, and Capt. doubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry to night at Seven o'clock. He had taken measures to secure that gentleman's arrival at this place tonight, if he reaches the Ferry. For himself, he had come from Boston, travelling night and lay, to volunteer his services in the defence of Capt. Brown, but he cannot take the respon bility of undertaking his defence as now situated. The gentlemen who have defended Capt. Brown er in all respects, so far as I know. But I the responsibility of defendannot assume ng him myself, for many reasons. First. It have not read the indictment thoroughly have not, except so far as I have listened to this case and heard the counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed. I have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and have had no time to read it. I have had no time to examine the questions arising in this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially relative to the jurisdiction over the Armory grounds. For all these reasons. I ask a continuance of the

Mr. Botts. In justice to myself, I must state that on being first assigned as counsel for Capt. Brown, I conferred with him, and, at his instance, took down a list of witnesses that he desired subpœuaed. In his behalf, though late at night, I called upon the sheriff, and informed him that I wished subpœnas issued early in the morning. This was done, and there are here Messrs. Phelps, Williams, and Grist, who

had been examined.

Sheriff Campbell stated that the subpoense for the State to elect which one of the three counts in the indictment they would attempt to were placed in the hands of the officers, with prove. Those counts are treason, inciting and the request to serve them at once, and they must have served them, as some of the witness assisting slaves to rebel, and murder. es are here. The process not returned may this demand, and the court refused to grant it.

Mr. Botts thought they had shown, and was part of the State, after which the court adjournconfident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole community, when he said they wished ed to Monday, when Mr. Chilton was to reply. Capt. Brown to have a fair trial. The counsel for the State insisted on pro cluded his testimony as follows:

ceeding with the trial.

Mr. Green arose to state that Mr. Botts and himself would both now withdraw from the case, and can no longer act in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up now and declared here, that he has no confidence in the counsel who have been assigned him.

Mr. Harding. We have been delayed from

time to time, by similar applications, in the ex pectation of the arrival of counsel, until we now have reached a point of time when we are reach he had returned with pleasure. As a Southern man, he came here to state the facts about the to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence and law, when another application arises for man, he came here to state the facts about the case, so that Northern men would have no op-portunity of saying that Sonthern men were un-willing to appear as witnesses in behalf of one whose principles they abhorred." continuance. The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here, had testimony enough, we did not examine

The Court. The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through, could not be admi ted. As to the other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not Mr. Botts. I have endeavored to do my duty

in this matter, but I cannot see how, consis ently with my own feelings, I can remain any onger in this case, when the accused, whom have been laboring to defend, declares in open court that he has no confidence in his counsels I make this suggestion: That I now retire from this case, and the more especially since there is now here a gentleman from Boston who prisoner. I suggest to the court to allow him preparation. My notes, my of-I will sit up with him all night, to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation this case. I cannot do more; and in the

mean time the sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow morning.

The court would not compel the gentlement remain on the case, and accordingly, gran ed the requst to postpone, and at six o'clock adjourned till to morrow morning. There is great excitement, and the town

guard has been increased. Brown is regarded as a trick to gain time.

A. P. Willard, Governor of Indiana, ther-in-law of Cock, accompanied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of Indiana, and D. W. Vorhees, and M. M. Randolph, arrived ere, and spent the morning with Capt. Cook

SATURDAY-FOURTH DAY. Charleston, Va., Oct. 29.—The Court met at en o'clock, when Judge Parker announced that he had just received a note from the new coun sel of the prisoner, requesting a short delay, to enable them to have an interview with him The arrival of H. Griswold, Esq., from Cleve and, Ohio, to take part with George H. Hoyt Esq. of Boston, in the defence, has increase the excitement. Samuel Chilton, Esq., of Washington, who arrived this morning, will join the fence also, so that the case takes a course this morning. Mr. Chilton comes here at the instance of parties in Boston.

The speech of Captain Brown, last evening. repudiating his counsel, Messrs. Botts and Green, of Va., who had certainly done all in heir power for a case so utterly indefensible, ensed the community against him to an xtent that can scarcely be restrained.

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

At 11 o'clock, the prisoner was brought int uite feeble and haggard, and the effect of the excitement of last evening was quite visible

his countenance.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, entered court, accomanied by H. Griswold and Samuel Chilton Esos., the latter two gentlemen taking the oath attorneys in this court. Mr. Hoyt having entered as counsel last evening, Messrs. Chilton

and Griswold acted as associate counsel.

Mr. Chilton thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement, before the trial should proceed. He was yesterday very unexpectedly called upon to come here, and take art in the defence of the prisoner at the bar. took some time to consider the proposition, and finally agreed to come, under the expectation of finding Messrs. Botts and Green still in the case. On arriving here, however, I learned for the first time the course the case had taken last evening. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment, or examine the evidence delay: this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the court; and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any pos ponement, he knew it would be done under

use of duty. Here extraordinary

stances would also render it impossible for his

duty of counsel. A short delay of a few hours,

sociate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge the full

enable them to make some preparation.

The court decided that the trial must go on.

Counsel had been assigned to the prisoner here, American Envoys, to proceed to Pekin in their own way, and by such routes as they might think proper. To erect a barrier in their way, was to repel their approach to the capital. This alone was a breach of the treaties signed. It of his own selection, who had labored zealously in his behalf, and had withdrawn because the prisoner had yesterday evening declared in open court that he had no confidence in them. No way of the prisoner's having an ample defence. If this was the only case of this kind before this It may be said, then, that the Chinese authorities have swerved from the path of national honor. Their word of promise is not to be depended upon. The treaties signed asserted the right of nations to be represented permanently at Pekin. The privileges of resident Ministers by the usage of nations is altogether untrammeled. Resident Ministers therefore court, he would at once grant the request; but several similar cases remained to be disposed of. This term will very soon end, and it was his duty to endeavor to get through with all the cases, if possible, in justice to the prisoner, and in justice to the State. The trial must

herefore proceed.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that yesterday the attor ney for the Commonwealth produced various papers in court, which were identified—for what purpose he knew not, but presumed we should be informed—some as being in Capt. Brown's handwriting, and some as bearing his endorsement. He had hastily examined these papers and wished to object to some of them. The learned gentleman associated with him in the trial had not examined them, but he supposed the court would not regard that as material

reaching and every fort at the mouth of the Peiho and elsewhere demolished. If not demolished by the Chinese themselves, they must be self-defensively captured by the European under the present ruling.
Mr. Hunter, (interrupting.) No need of argu-

morning to have something done, if anything is lesigned to be done; if not, I am ready for wish to object to.

Designate those you Powers, and garrisoned by them, to insure due protection to their Ministers. Our own Ministers and designed to be done; if not, I am ready for wish to object to. wish to object to.

Mr. Hoyt. I desire to know the object protection to their Ministers. Our own Minis-ter, Mr. Ward, will possibly accomplish noth ing at Pekin until that is effectually done by counsel in introducing those papers.

Mr. Hunter. The papers will speak for them-

the French and English marine.

Without untrammeled personal freedom and of movement, a foreign Minister at Pekin never will possess any national influence or power.
He will ever remain at the mercy of the cunning, which is the marked characteristic of Chinese feature and policy. Chinese authority must not say how nor by what pathway a for eign Envoy shall approach the city of Pekin. Every road must be open. He must be respected in all pathways and rivers by Imperial decree. Unless this should be the case, a foreign cree. Unless this should be the case, a roreign

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

To ADVERTISERS -- Business men will find it their advantage to advertise in the Era. Mesars, Penincill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy. Coc. Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Bosto New York, and Philadelphia.

shot down while carrying flags of truce. He All letters for the National Era must promised safety to all species of property, exbe addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National cept slave property, and made no threats of Era, Washington, D. C.

> DECAY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY The observations we recently made upon the dving condition of the so-called Democratic party in the free States are fortified by the late ctions in the West. We see there the same sults that were exhibited in the New Eng land States, to which we drew attention. The Democratic party, instead of recovering from the effects of the blows dealt by the Repub licans in former years, exhibits only a growing weakness.

In Ohio, for example, there is no questio sisted that the court should compel the counsel that the Sham Democracy exerted its utmos power, and with confident expectations of sucess. Its leaders were animated by the same hopes that have ever animated that party after its defeats, and they anticipated the old results Mr. Hunter, on the part of the State, resisted

But the true ring of the Democratic trumpet vas lost. It gave forth but a cracked and dis ordant sound. The old bugle note of inspiration was wanting. Douglas was there with his popular-sovereignty delusion, Pugh vindicated uself against every suspicion of Lecompton ism, and declared against the more offensive tenets of the slaveholding aristocracy, but it at the summons of the prisoner to testify in his behalf, with as great alacrity as he had come to testify against him. He had no sympathy for the acts of the prisoner or his movement—on the contrary, he would be one of the first to bring him to punishment. But he regarded was all of no avail. Ohio is fully persuaded o the apostacy of the Democratic party, and renewedly repudiates it, after a full and deliber ate rehearing. The opportunity to recover this great State to the bogus Democracy will never gain be so favorable as it was at the last elec-

alluring. When exhibited by its ablest priests. with all its newness, and gloss, and sophistry it was fair to suppose it would have power delude many weak but well-meaning minds. But it has not accomplished even this. It ha not obtained even a temporary foothold. It has been riddled, and its hollowness and falsehood all exposed at the start. The Democratic masses have not been entrapped by its disguises for moment, not even at the period of their extreme delicacy, if not of more or less peril. The treaty negociated by Mr. Reed gave the right to our Minister to visit Pekin only for the strongest inclination to accept apologies and excuses and promises of amendment from their hitherto trusted leaders, with all the dispatch of special business; if, then, Mr. Ward should have been conducted to Pekin in glorious memories of old Democratic triumphs, stead of proceeding thither in his own way by such route as he might choose, he will be in a thronging thick and fast upon them. There has come on to volunteer his services for the position little better than that of a prisoner, because dependent not upon his own resources—
the power of his Government—but upon the
courtesy or cunning of the Chinese authorities. genuine Democracy. There is no doubt either, that they look upon the party organization that bears the name of Democratic, with a strong legree of favor, and many would willingly reenlist under the old banner, if they could be persuaded that the party leaders meant to be pereafter true to its ancient traditions and prinject of his mission—exchange of ratification—shall have been accomplished by him. Mr. Ward, however, may possibly demand to remain in Pekin, under the most favorable clause in the treaty to be ratified, and which clearly ciples. Many have caught at the idea of popular overeignty, so persistently propagated by its priests, as being or intimating a return to its bandoned positions. They have ardently deaired to find in it an easement from their em arrassments encountered in leaving an old and cherished political organization, for one with new leaders, and without the prestige o stability or success. The ears of the masses have been everywhere wide open to receive the new gospel of squatter-sovereignty Democracy. They have only needed to be satisfied that i the United States upon a right granted to France and to England. By such claim of Mr. was a genuine gospel, to have wheeled back in thousands and tens of thousands to their old positions as life-long members of the Demoeratic party. Every advantage has been afforded therefore to the Democratic leaders in that by the treaties signed that France and the North and West, to enable them to restore that by the treaties signed that France and England should enjoy the privilege which is undoubtedly their right. Mr. Ward can avoid making the United States a party to the Chinese difficulty with France and England only by his their shattered ranks. But they have been utterly unsuccessful. The late elections conclusively demonstrate that they have everywhere signally failed, either to convince their old fol not claiming a permanent residence in Pekin, but retiring therefrom immediately after the rati-fication of the treaty which he bears with him owers of their soundness on fundamental do trines, or to delude them by specious pretences for ratification. It remains to be seen what course Mr. Ward will eventually adopt. With respect to England and France, the With every advantage in their favor, they have again been driven to the wall. The people Chinese question is one of the highest importance to those Powers and the world. It will be have given another unmistakable vote of want of confidence. They have been caught in none clearly apparent to all wise intelligence, that, to have a representative at Pekin, without perfect freedom of going to and coming thence by the easiest water-courses of the Empire, would be of no advantage whatever. The Envoys would

of the snares, nor made victims to any of the delusions of the sophists who have been practicing upon them. Our conclusion from this result is marked and emphatic. We say the old Democratic party of the free States is dead of suicide. It gone past recovery. It can never again fight o strong a battle as it has been able to fight both last year and this. Every day's discussion, among the people, of the great apostacy of which it has been guilty, weakens its ranks. Every day's discussion and exposition of the popular-sovereignty swindle, by which it is trying to stay its dissolution, only goes to underine its foundations. We have heretofor briefly, but we trust clearly, exposed the fallacy of this giant pretence, and shown its utter unoundness and hollowness. When this rubbish of Douglasism is entirely cleared away, as it is likely to be before another general election, the Democratic organization must stand before the people in all its naked deformity. It will be palpable before mankind, that it is a party aristocracy under a Democratic flag. It will be plain to all who desire to see, that the great doctrine of the equal rights of man, so ong its corner-stone, has now no place in its creed or its affections. It will be seen that it has exchanged its original radicalism for a profound conservatism. From being the champion of Liberty, it has become the supporter and defender of Slavery. From holding a position where the simple asseveration of its principles was sufficient to shake the thrones of the Old World, it has subsided into a meek echoist of the offensive and false dogmas upon which

hose thrones rest. As this vital change of position is more and nore thoroughly understood, the popular condemnation will become more and more decisive and indignant. We confidently believe in, and expect to see, the overwhelming rout and final xtinction of the existing Democratic organizacommunication with their temporary in China is not conquest, but friendship. Under existing circumstance to insure freedom and tion in all the free States. And the Republican party, if true to itself, must mount into its seat. It is the inheritor of its doctrines on the one distinguishing feature of American Democracy, and is will inherit its triumphs. The logic o the case points to this result. The facts, as afford unerring indications of equal significance.

Senator Douglas has issued another long disquisition upon his favorite theme of " popular sovereignty," in reply to a similar publication from Attorney General Black.

The general feeling in "Democratic" cles has been that the articles of Mr. Black have damaged the Presidential prospects of Mr. Douglas materially, and worsted the argument. The legal adviser of the President has shown considerable force as a controversialist, and upon Democratic premises has issected and exposed the fallacies of Mr. Douglas with damaging effect. If he could

would have found a response in no part of the tion into a mere scheme for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, he at the same time destroys the independence of the States, and thus strikes at the first article in the creed of the Southern States Rights school.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Black or Mr. Douglas is the better Federalist. The former charges the latter with disloyalty to the Supreme Court, with disregarding its decisions, and with denving the right of the court to settle all controverted questions in regard to the powers of the Constitution, Mr. Douglas denies, bitterly, the imputation, and declares that he has made more speeches in vindication of the sovereign superiority of the court, and especially of the Dred Scott decision, than any man living. He declares that, during the canvass of his own State, prior to the late election, he made a hundred speeches in favor of the court, and of that decision which specifically declares that neither Congress nor the people can exclude Slavery from

These pretenders to "Democracy" dare not for one moment go back to the resolutions of 1798, or to the writings of Jefferson, Madison, or even to Calhoun. The first article in the creed of the States Rights school of statesmen was, that each department of the Federal Govrnment, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, has an equal right to construe the Constitution for itself, and to act accordingly : that the several States have a right superior to that of he co-ordinate departments of the Federal Povernment, for the reason that the States are the parties to the compact-in a word, its creaors; while the several departments composing the Federal Government are but the creatures. The old Republican statesmen also held that the people at the polls composed the tribunal of final resort upon all questions of constitutional power.

The Democratic expounders of the Constiution at the present day never dare to quote these authorities. Having the Federal Government in their own hands, they are determined to stretch its "constructive" powers to the farthest limits of Federalism in carrying out their plans of Slavery extension. In all these discussions of Senator Douglas and Attorney General Black, while they vie with each other in professions of allegiance to the name Democracy, they never once quote the great founders of the Democratic party. Their highest authorities are now "the Compromise measures of 1850," "the Kansas-Nebraska their masters. The politicians who invent or bill," "the Cincinnati Platform," President repeat these falsehoods know them to be false, we will add, that the almost universal Letter; and, above all, the Dred Scott decision. These are now the great lights and landmarks of spurious Democracy. This is their new testament; while the old landmarks, the resolutions of 1798 and 1799, the writings of Jefferson, Madison, and John Taylor of Caroline, the speeches of Giles, Randolph, and Macon, are thrown aside, as so much worn-out and useless lumber.

It would be easy to confound these ers to Democracy and to constitutional lore by an array of true Democratic authorities against their crude and sinister interpretations. But we will not now go into the subject.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times was permitted to see the proof slaves. slips of the last essay of Mr. Douglas, and furnishes the following outlines of his argument:

"1. Fighting the Judiciary .- In reply to this the Senator says he has not written or spoken one word in disparagement of the Supreme Court and its decisions, but has always spoken Court and its decisions, but has always spoken in terms of unqualified approbation, and made more speeches in defence of the Dred Scott decision than any living man. When assailed by the combined forces of Black Republicans and Federal office holders, during the Illinois canvass, he defended the Dred Scott decision in more than one hundred speeches.

2. Territorial Sovereignty .- Mr. Douglas denies ever having said or tories were sovereign or even limited sovereign ties, but now repeats his firm conviction that the people of the Territories have all the rights and immunities of self-government, in respect to their internal polity, subject only to the Con-stitution of the United States.

stitution of the United States.

"3. Source of Power of Self-Government.—
Attorney General Black declines fair inquiry, lest it prove mischievous in disturbing the re-pose of those who hold that Territories have no attribute of sovereignty about them. This point is fully discussed by the writer. "4. All legislative powers appertain to sovereignty, and, by the terms of the Kansas-Ne

raska act, the legislative power of a Territory extende to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States. In face of this, the Attorney Genera says, 'a Territory has no attribute of sovereign-ty about it.' Mr. Douglas wishes to know what Judge Black means by an attribute of sover-eignty, as Chief Justice Marshall has declared that all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty.

"5. Slavery included in a grant of legislative

power is contended for by Senator Douglas, who argues at some length to sustain his position. The Kansas bill provides for writs of error and appeal in all cases involving the title to slaves, or involving a question of personal freedom.

"6. Protection of Life, Liberty, and Property.—Mr. Douglas proceeds to show that it is an exercise of sovereign power in a Territory, which lawfully deprives a citizen of his proper-ty, and loads his limbs with chains, for violating Territorial law. It requires sovereign powe determine by law what acts are crimina for which life may be taken or property for-feited, and this power is exclusively vested in

Territorial Legislatures.

"7. Power of taxation is also an incident wereignty exercised by all the Territories.

"8. The power of creating corporations constantly exercised by Territories; and is this not a power incident to sovereignty? Chief Justice Marshall says it is. "9. One of two conclusions follows: The At-orney General must deny any legislative power

to the Territories, or admit that they have sovereign power over all rightful subjects of legis lation consistent with the Constitution of the lation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States. The first proposition is simply absurd, and contradicts all our entire history; the second is in harmony with the genius of our entire political system. Mr. Douglas quotes Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the Presidential nomination, in which he says: 'The people of a Territory, like those of a State, should decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

tion?—This point is argued at length, to shor slayery to be a local institution, as decided i

16 Peters, 60.

"11. Does Slavery exist in the Territories by cirtue of the Constitution?—Under this head, the Attorney General is handled without gloves, and at some length. But the argument cannot

termine judicial questions, and denounces the attempt to create new party tests. If the new tests now insisted upon had been presented in the last Presidential contest, the people of the United States would never have known Judge Black as Attorney General, nor would the power and patronage of a Democratic Admin-istration have been exhausted in the prosecution of a war of extermination upon all who proved faithful to the principles upon which these eminent men were elevated to their high

This is the same old story—the same blatant assertions of popular sovereignty, merely designed to amuse the masses, but accompanied the world seems to do, viz: as the enterprise enture upon the firm ground occupied by the by admissions fatal to his theory. Mr. Doug- a madman. They are, besides, the class publicans, his arguments would be unan- las admits that, after all, the Territories are not slaves from whom we should least expenses swerable; but standing upon a foundation as in any sense sovereign, and that they can exerslippery and as treacherous as that of his ancise only such legislative power as their organic of the free States, and it would be much ea conist, he cannot assail the Illinois Senator's acts and the Constitution, as construed by the and safer to liberate themselves osition, without exposing the weakness of his Supreme Court, concedes to them! He ad- away than by revolting. The facility wn. The essays of Mr. Black, therefore, mits fully and explicitly the authority of the which they can run off is a fact well a while they expose the inconsistencies of Mr. Dred Scott case, which declares that Slavery stood by themselves and their masters. Douglas, are themselves filled with gross and exists in the Territories by virtue of the Con- the consequence is, that they are treated revolting absurdities, which a dozen years ago stitution, and that neither Congress nor the in- a degree of consideration and kindness with the congress of the inhabitants can exclude it! Could any form of Union. For, while he converts the Constitu- words involve greater absurdity than Mr. Doug- further south. For these reasons, none las's boasted popular sovereignty, followed by

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR AS PARTY CAPITAL "-IHE DANGER OF

The Richmond Enquirer has had the frank ness to avow that the Harper's Ferry revolt is to be turned into party capital; but what the Enquirer justifies in theory, others of its colaborers in the cause of spurious Democracy have put in practice on a more extended scale. and with far greater recklessness of truth. The efforts made by the leading organs of the party in New York to turn the affair to political account betray a want of truth, candor, and selfrespect, truly deplorable. According to these superserviceable zealots in the cause of Slavery. it is enough to convict any Republican of high reason, to show that he ever spoke to or corresponded with Ossawatomie Brown.

The fact is well known that Brown leading and honorable part in expelling the Missouri ruffians from Kansas. If, maddened by their injustice, he afterwards placed himself in the wrong by carrying the war into Missouri, the fact only illustrates the tendency of such outrages to provoke retaliation. While Brown was engaged in defending himself and neighbors at Ossawatomie, he had the respect and Washington and Madison, in their officia admiration of the country; he was sustained by the contributions of the friends of Freedom, and held extensive correspondence with them. Fragments of their letters relating to Kansas affairs are now found in his possession, and are made the basis of a deliberate charge of complicity in the recent attack on Virginia. The baseness of these accusations is too palpable to need exposure. They are merely designed for party capital; but their absurdity is appar Republican party leaves the problem of ent to every intelligent mind, and the impression they will make must be transient. These attempts to implicate the Republicans

n the schemes of Brown may to some extent urge the policy of emancipation upon or affect the approaching elections in New York low-citizens. We desire the accomplish and New Jersey, but their worst consequences this great reform by the free consent and must fall upon the South. The Southern newspapers and politicians who re-echo them will do so at the peril of the public peace. They will infallibly instil into the minds of the negroes the in the effort to enlighten the public to a idea that a great and powerful political party of its true interest, and we desire to see a in the free States-a party which already has eral Government installed which will for the control in all but two or three of those spirit of peaceful emancipation, instead States - is ready to liberate them by act of Con- boring to extend and perpetuate Slave gress, or even by a war of extermination against does the Administration of Mr. Buchanar them will take them at their word. They will listen eagerly, they will meet together in companies or "gangs," and talk the matter over and their long-smothered hopes of freedom will kindle into life. As time passes, and their hopes are deferred, they will become impatient of restraint, they will conspire among them selves, and endeavor to realize through bloody nsurrections the dreams of freedom which Democratic" demagogues had taught them to expect at the hands of the Republicans. The cendiaries whom the South has to fear are these demagogues, who, for the sake of frightenng timid men from the Republican party, are aculeating the spirit of insurrection among the

It is only two or three weeks ago that pointed out this necessary effect of such falseoods, when we had no suspicion that so soon an event would occur, well calculated to call them forth with tenfold profusion. But we feel it to be due to the South and to the cause of umanity again to give warning of the danger. Every statement implicating the Republican party in the Harper's Ferry affair, which apears in a Southern newspaper or issues from he lips of a demagogue, is a brand which may light the fires of insurrection. Think of it, ye cople of the South, who have interests at stake igher and holier than those which depend ipon the success of a party! Our paper is seen and read by few of you; but those few, the editors, can reach you. We call on them as men of honor and candor to say if we have over estimated the danger of a false and exaggerated statement of the Republican creed and policy? Let them remember the insurrections of 1856 Southern editors had then to admit that those nsurrections were caused by the hopes excited in the minds of the negroes, by such false statements made in their hearing by demagogues. Will they now repeat those falsehoods with tenfold exaggeration, at the risk of producing ten-

fold more bloody consequences? Southern men know that it is impossible publish anything in their newspapers relating to the freedom of the negroes, without the glad tidings reaching their ears. Many of the negroes can read. Many white men, allow them o be very low, mean, and vicious, as is generaly the case in the South, associate with negroes on terms of equality, and to a considerable extent sympathize with them. This class of poor whites are generally so poor, despised, and dependent, as often to be placed under obligations to slaves. They carry on a contraband trade with them in stolen goods, and are not unfrequently rather proud of association with wealthy planter's slaves. They are at the same time assiduously courted by the demagogues for their votes. They attend public meetings, and hear their harangues on Slavery and the bloody designs of the "Black Republicans." Many of them can read. Every neighborhood in the South has one or more of these characters, who are at once on the most confidential relations with slaves and with Democratic demagogues. They give the latter their vote for a consideration in whisky, and then commend themselves to their negro associates by predicting the triumph of the "Black Republican party," which, they have been told, is themselves up with Pro-Slavery politics pledged to set all the negroes free on the next deed, from Forbes's own statement, and these 4th of July. Can any intelligent man who is acquainte

with Southern life doubt that the negroes will in this way be led to expect immediate emanipation, as the fruit of a Republican triumph? And is it not highly probable that the belief among them that the great majority of the sions, was willing to incite slave insu Northern people stand ready to second their and slave stampedes, upon a regular sale efforts for liberation, will cause them, in their agerness and haste, to plot insurrections? It would be a fatal mistake to infer that the adopted country; and when he as

remained passive at Harper's Ferry. 7 knew their own strength too well in that vin ty to rush upon destruction, as did Brown a his conspirators. But suppose the same the happened in South Carolina, where there two negroes to one white person; does any believe that they would have remained spectators? In Northern Virginia, and pecially in the immediate neighborhood of Ferry, there are perhaps ten white men to negro. The slaves therefore could not for liberation by their own efforts; and doubtless regarded the efforts of Brown if relied essentially upon their co operation, as is not generally experienced by the sla demented enthusiasts could have dreamed successful insurrection at Harper's Ferry. in any of the Gulf States the same efforts have been attended with an amount of shed and devastation, from which the imag tion recoils with horror. If the Pro-Slavery demagogues of the co

try would not precipitate these evils non a uth, which they profess to idolize, they me retrace their steps. They must cease progating false and exaggerated accounts of principles, aims, and tendencies, of the Relican party. They must learn to tell the tr or, if that is expecting too much of the them keep silent, while honester men are mitted to set forth the truth. There are ligent men in the South who fully comprel the position of the Republican party. T know that that party stands by the Co tion, as expounded by Jefferson and Madiso and that, in regard to Slavery, its creed is ma up from the writings of Washington, Jeffers Madison, and Clay. The Republican par pledged to no principle or measure which not be fully vindicated by the writings and political action of those great Southron a pledged to circumscribe Slavery, as son circumscribed it by the Ordinance of l' a measure which also met the approbatio pacities, and which the eloquent tongs Clay vindicated a thousand times. This great and leading feature of the Repub party-the head and front of its offending. V Slavery in the States it claims no right tion; and by every obligation of hum constitutional right, and good faith, it is to shield the South from ruffian invasion very in the Southern States to be settled l people thereof. We, who reside in the S are bound by every consideration of du tion of the Southern people, and in no way. We shall be happy to have the syn

and co-operation of good men. North and 8

negro race in Central America, Mexico, West Indies, and other tropical regions, w rotected against aggression from without, rom a galling sense of personal injustice. is felt by the freest of the colored people is country, they may form a great civilized n of freemen.

If Democratic demagogues will take as pains in disseminating these truths, as have heretofore done in the manufacture circulation of false and exaggerated pictur Black Republicanism," they will at once move all danger of insurrections, except as is necessarily incident to Slavery. W not expect Northern demagogues to take ourse, since they are safe from the to consequences which their falsehoods may duce ; but we do expect better things of 8 ern "Democrats," who, with their families, involved in the common danger. We also pect it of the Southern Opposition, mor pecially, since they have all the obligation duty and safety, and none of the temptation the spurious Democracy to turn the per-Southern society into party capital.

THE FORBES CORRESPONDEN The New York Herald, a few days ag lished a hatch of letters from one "Col." to Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, out of which spurious Democracy hope to make a great f party capital, both for the present New state election and for the Presidential next year. Who this "Col." Forbes is, seems to know, further than that he is an lishman, who has suffered dreadfully for of money, and who has shown a readines embark in the most bloody and desperate en prises to make it.

According to his own account, he was an ceasory before the fact to all of John Brow insane efforts to stir up insurrections the slaves of the South; he has much to st the schemes and enterprises of the New b land "humanitarians," but all of Forbes's le show that he had more practical ends in He shows throughout a determination to money in his purse." He had his own and theories of "humanitarian" effortpreferred taking stock in the Under Railroad, and proposed the organization grand series of slave stampedes, extended from Delaware to Kansas. But he was particular, and agreed with Brown to a m fied plan of stampedes, accompanied with or sional enterprises at insurrection, such as Bro undertook at Harper's Ferry. The "Color devotion to "humanitarian" enterprises great, but they were only a means to the en and that end was to put money in his purse.

It is true that he disregards the maxim Mr. Snagsby, and endeavors to "put too for a point upon it." It is never himself, but always his dear family, that suffers for money. would suppose, from reading the letters, the "humanitarians" have a deadly spit the innocent wife and little ones of Col. For and this strange antipathy is the more reads able, since there is no evidence that they is ever been in America, or in any way miss counts which accompany them, we should fer that he had not seen his family for years

Such are the antecedents of the gallant Ca Forbes, so far as we have been able to last them from his letters. He is simply a need adventurer, who, according to his own admi-But the dust must be paid down, or Col. Forts was not the man to violate the laws of egroes have no desire to be free, because they that the "humanitarian" exchequer was

with

Bro There Mr. both

family. In a word, he betrays his confederates crime and folly; and at the same time, by innuendo, attempts to implicate leading Repub licans in his exploded plot. By this judicious policy, the modern Dalgetty has become a great worite with the spurious Democracy.

We should not be surprised if he were to h elected a Tammany sachem, but his education and aristocratic affinities will probably lead im to prefer the Fifth Avenue wing of the

We cannot doubt, from his own accoun that Forbes is fully committed to the insurred honary conspiracy of John Brown. But his intimations that leading Republicans were cogsizant of them we believe to be false. He pre ands that these letters have been published without his consent; but there can be no doubt that he sold them to the Herald, or to the Fifth Avenue committee. This man therefore stands before the country as a betrayer of his confederates in crime, and his evidence, so far as by mere innuendo he attempts to implicate Republican leaders, will have little influence upon honest and candid minds. Even the New York Express, a bitter opponent of the Republican party, utterly discredits these letters, and regards them as so much manufactured capital or the spurious Democracy. That journa thinks they should not be used against the Republican party, and predicts that the attempt will recoil upon the heads of those who

No intelligent man will for a moment believ that the leaders of the Republican party would be so stupid as to encourage or countenance an enterprise such as that attempted at Harper's Ferry. Everybody is amazed that twenty men n the whole Union could have been found mad enough to undertake it; and yet, Democratic demagogues are endeavoring to persuade the people that the most enlightened and sagacions tatesmen in the country are its aiders and abettors!

### THE TRIAL OF BROWN.

We give a sketch of the rroceedings in the trial of Capt. Brown, as reported in the Baltimore Sun, but omit, for the most part, the evidence, which was but a repetition of events already known to the public. That the trial has been conducted with undue haste, no one who reads the reports of it, will deny; and ret, considering the exasperation which the prisoner's conduct was calculated to produce, we confess our surprise that even the forms of able to the Virginians that they have been in small degree fascinated by the daring courage displayed by Brown. His bold avowal of his treasonable purposes, and his defiant attitude in the face of ignominious death, has touched a chord in every manly breast. The accounts of the most ultra Pro-Slavery witnesses and reporters, and the speech of Governor Wise at Richmond, all show that the bitterness of hate and revenge, even towards an invading and fallen foe, may be softened into respect and pity, by heroic courage and

How lamentable, that a wild enthusiasm should have misdirected the energies of a mind so brave and true as is that of John Brown. according to the testimony of his enemies!

BROWN FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON AND MURDER. Charlestown, Va., Oct. 31. - We have no room for even a synopsis of the argument of seen to be a somewhat difficult operation. conneel but subjoin from the Raltimore Sun's

ary that if they believed the prisoner was not cannot convict him on the count of treason. The court declined, saying the Constitution did not give rights and immunities alone, but also imposed responsibilities.

Mr. Chilton then asked for another instruc-

on, to the effect that the jury must be satisfied that the place where the offence was committed n the boundaries of Jefferson county. which the court granted.

A recess was taken for half an hour.

ntense excitement prevailed.

THE VERDICT. The jury find the prisoner guilty of treason in advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel; and of murder in the first de-

Brown laid down quickly, and said nothing There was no demonstration of any kind.

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of errors in the and an error in the verdict.

Brown was remanded to juil.

Mr. Harding annouced that he was ready to

occed with the trial of Coppee, who was ought in, and took his seat between Messrs. Griswold and Hoyt, who appeared as his coun-The remainder of the day was spent in en-

deavoring to obtain a jury, but the panel was not complete when, at five o'clock, the court

MASONIC HOME FOR WIDOWS AND OR PHANS .- We have received the prospectus of the "American Masonic Home for the Widows and Orphans of Freemasons," to be located in Washington. The plan is, to raise one hundred thousand dollars, one half of which is to be invested in real estate, the rents of which are to serve as a permanent endowment; and with the remaining half, suitable buildings are be erected for the accommodation of the institution. Under the supervision of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, the contributors to this benevolent enterprise have ample guaranty of its judicious management, and we cordially commend it to the patronage of the public. Though located in Washington, its benefits are to be equally enjoyed by the widows and orphans of Freemasons in all parts of

To ORCHARDISTS .- Capt. W. W. Taylor, o year since, a "Tree Protector," which is found els of fair, handsome apples; and for ten years revious, these same trees have not borne fifty ashels of good fruit. This paper says, "These tree protectors amount to a perfect insurance excellent profits, at a very low rate of prehium, and will last any number of years." They are filled with "bitter water"—the residum of the manufacture of salt, which is now thrown away as worthless. The right to use these appliances can be had of Capt. Taylor, at a very low rate. We have heard of their success from other sources, and commend them to all who have orchards, as worthy attention. G. W.

A SLANDER .- The Washington States copies and endorses the following willful calumny from the New York Day Book:

"Ominous .- The Boston Liberator, the National Era at Washington, and the Anti-Slavery Standard of this city, publish the accounts of the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry without one word of comment!"

Now, it would be quite impossible for any out seeing the most abundant comment and in danger of letting his feelings override his sondemnation. These organs of the Black reason, it is because he is prejudiced only in

the National Era.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DOUGLAS DE-We subjoin only a few extracts from the col

umns of the States; but we might fill columns with its foul and false aspersions. On Saturday last, the States had the follow

MORAL TREASON .- Black Republicanism What is it? Moral treason to all intents and "But wicked as it is, it has an organization

at the metropolis of the Union! — bellicos headquarters, where fire-brands are manufac "Since this organization had the audacity to publicly manifest itself, Washington cannot be regarded otherwise than as the central spot where the leading spirits of Abolition concen-trate to arrange their plans for their multifari

On the 25th, the same paper had the follow-

to the repose of the slaveholding States on Southern soil—one which, while it has the temerity to demonstrate its indignation at being suspected of affiliating with the Brown movement, is, no doubt, clandestinely co-operating with its confrere, the notorious Joshua R. Giddings, chairman of the Ohio Black Republican Central Committee. Forewarned, forearmed. Let every citizen of the District, who places any value upon the peace of the Union and his own safety, be constantly on the qui vive. Let Washington not be caught unawares by the incendiary ramification, the extent of which cannot be conjectured, as was Harper's Ferry. Revelations are making from day to day which are calculated to make every hair on the heads of rell-disposed, patriotic citizens stand on end. On Monday, the States indulges in the fol-

owing climax of blackguardism: "We are curious to know-the public o Washington have a right, in behalf of their own safety, to know—whether the Black Republican Association in this District, as the central organization of the United States, is in correspondence with Joshua R. Giddings. chairman of the Central Committee of Ohio, and whether it is prepared to endorse his opin-ions and views? If it were to answer in the negative, it would ignore its disgraceful exist-ence. We are informed that, in Georgetown, there is not a resident who affiliates with Black Republicanism. Why should Washington be allowed to be the den of knaves, who scheme and execute for the positive ruin of everybody interested in its well being. Let the members of this league of conspirators against the capital and the State be marked by virtuous minded men, and shunned as though they bore concealed daggers, ready and willing at any time we confess our surprise that even the forms of law should have been observed. It is credithither in search of substantial aid for another Harper's Ferry massacre from this 'Associa

> EMANCIPATION.—Hon. Francis P. Blair, Missouri, a few days since, emancipated four slaves in the St. Louis court.

### THE REVIEW

The Minister's Wooing. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. New York: Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street.

once made a decided "hit," (a misfortune, how- Henry Ward should be lugged into a criti ever, which most writers would probably en- cism of his sister's novel, or why every memcounter with a very great degree of Christian ber of the Beecher family should be bruised resignation.) Mrs. Stowe, having once set the for the iniquities of every other member, in adworld on fire with Uncle Tom's Cabin, is ex- dition to its own, is a problem which we have pected to produce a similar conflagration every not yet been able to solve; but it is a way time she lights her candle; which, as the world some people have of lumping things together can be burned up only once, will readily be as certain schoolmasters reserve their fernlings

report the conclusion of the trial, and the ren- propriety of this. Columbus made a voyage, or, as the heathen who made no objections to and discovered a new continent. He made Jonah in the whale's belly, till the missionary ering of the verdict:

Mr. Hunter closed at half past one o'clock.

An experiment which, by the several voyages afterwards, but discovered no came to Shadrach, Meshack, and Abed-nego, party" ends. An experiment which, by the engrafting of Fijian customs upon our reing most of the argument, Brown lay on his more continents. Yet Columbus was probably in the burning fiery furnace, which was quite by, resulted in a disastrous failure, and the deskillful, experienced, and wise.

Shadow of Death, and the sighing of the pris- gedly, "don't believe it, and don't believe oner fell upon her ear-the wailing of them that fish story nuther!" that sit in darkness- lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning-and her lips were ume, is a portraiture or a creation, is a question touched with a living coal from off the which we do not propose to answer. We leave altar. When she came back into the sweet it for those who are better skilled than we in great and bitter Sorrow, was smouldering in the rest, but goldenly beautiful where the sunlight fairest among the nations.

lifetime; and though they must undoubtedly tenderly preserving, in a thousand hidden chalmake all subsequent experiences somewhat ices of its deep heart, the heaven-sent dew, tame and trite, they ought not to be allowed to interfere with subsequent highest excellenceto make gold become dim-to change fine gold

Only once was Paul caught up into the third heaven to hear unutterable words; but afterwards he was in labors abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons frequent, in deaths

Tom's Cabin. That point may as well be settled once for all; but we do protest against Uncle Tom's being cast into the teeth of every book she does write. It is simply impossible that any work of hers should ever again so stir the depths of our being. That was entirely novel, unexpected, and startling. The nonchalant public were taken aback. We were quietly going, one to his farm, another to his nerchandise, when suddenly-something hapened! Now, whenever it is announced that Mrs. Stowe has a new work in hand, we inevitably stop the machines, unvoke the oxen, and wait on tiptoe for something to happen again. Of course, we are disappointed.

"The first was living fire, the next a thrill;" but it is not necessarily the fault of the writer,

law of the human organization. But it is a fault, if we attempt to decry the author-to lay at her door our own constitutional inability to be by her a second time unexpectedly spirited away in a frenzy of paslandard says that tweniy-three trees, to which former work; because those effects were not they were applied, averaging eight inches in owing solely to the manner in which she treatameter, produced this year eighty-four bush- ed her theme, but in large measure to the theme itself, which fired and filled her, possessed itself of her genius, and changed her, for a time, from a large-hearted and clearbrained woman, to an inspired Pythoness.

What we mean to say is, secondly, this: The present book, and any which Mrs. Stowe shall n the future write, may or may not be as good. artistically and intellectually viewed, as her previous work. It may indicate a greater or a less degree of power-of native endowment, and careful culture; but we should be very cautious in pronouncing sentence, because, however conscientiously we may endeavor to let our "eyes look right on, and our eye-lids straight before us," to this sole object, it is every way probable that a vague and misty 'Cabin" will loom dimly behind it, endeavoring to distract our attention, and pervert our judgment; and the more sure we are that we are judging dispassionately, the more probable is it that we are not. Of all stubborn and rebellious, stiff-necked, and perverse individuals, man to read the several editorial articles in the your "man without prejudice" is the most so; last Era upon the Harper's Ferry affair, with- for when a man is aware that he is sometimes

and triple brass " that the truth cannot pene- tender.

agreeable comparisons. But to move continually in a higher region, implies an innate, selfsustaining power, which contrasts unfavorably with our own weak dabblings in "mud and

Having established these "three points," our own satisfaction at least, we proceed to the remark that Mrs. Stowe, as is tolerably well known, has been for several months engaged in writing a novel, wherein the veritable Dr. Hopkins is served up as the principal hero, with Aaron Burr figuring as a side dish-a piece of audacity rising almost to the sublime, and to be justified only by a consciousness of "natural ability" on her part, of which in the be ginning she was herself sole judge, but which has now passed into the hands of her thousands

of readers.

The novel, completed, lies before us, and the matter of success or failure is an open ques tion. Already we distinguish a faint rustling in the tons of the mulberry-trees. Already formidable arrays of dates have started up from their long hiding places in dingy, yellow leaved tomes, to prove that Dr. Hopkins could not thus have lived, loved, and suffered, because he must have been too young or too old-about as sensible a difficulty as Tom Paine's argument against the inspiration of Scriptures, founded on an error in calculation as if Ezra, Nehemiah, and those people, could not have added up a column of figures, even if they had been impostors; or as if the multiplication table were claimed to be a direct revelation from God, and the inheritance of His chosen people. It is probable that Mrs. Stowe made herself acquainted with the main facts in her hero's life before she undertook to write about him and if she has changed times and seasons, it is to be attributed to her "own sweet will," and not to her ignorance. We are not defending her doing so, but simply advancing our opinion that she knew what she was about, against the opinion of those who fancy and his "Whole soul exhaled into one want," themselves detecting her in unwitting and un-

pardonable anachronisms. We have also heard the soughing of a venerable northeast wind against the theology which Mrs. Stowe has seen fit, directly or indirectly, to introduce into her book; coupled with a denouncement of Henry Ward Beecher's transgressions in the same quarter. Why till a goodly row of culprits is accumulated, We have never been able to recognise the and then dispatch the whole business at once

Whether Dr. Honkins as he stands in this vol upper air, her winged words of fire burned in to ecclesiastical lore. But we do know that here the heart of humanity, and the world knew, as is limned a grand and loyal nature-a granite it never knew before, that a fearful Crime, a rock, grim and ghastly where the shadows bosom of our beloved Land-last-born, and falls; seamed and scarred from base to summit, vet offering glad support to swaying vine But such experiences come only once in a and creeping moss on every southern slope; whereby to nourish the frail, sweet life of wind flower and violet, and blue-eyed gentian, that spring up in every sun-kissed cleft; and always, in shade or shine, bare-browed or vinedraped, presenting the same "lofty front sublime," to whatever waves may dash, whatever

winds may howl. The plot of the book is so slight that it can carcely be said to have any plot; and there be brought against it, with the mental reservation, that, after all is said, the volume contains, in our opinion, wit, wisdom, eloquence, pathos, and poetry, enough to set up half a dozen ordinary books.

Perfectly to appreciate its exquisite flavor, it s necessary to have been born in New England. It is not merely human nature, but New dare to say so, as the implication would draw England human nature, which is mirrored in down upon us we know not what wrath of diathese pages. There are beauties patent to blerie.) The French Government, finding that every eye; but numberless, nameless tints and the clumsy tricks of the Marabouts gave them deserves well of New England, present and funor is it in fact anybody's fault. It is only a ture. She has caught and traced the already bus curantur principle. So, instead of cutting vanishing outlines of a life and a society which off Maraboutic heads, right and left, they sen may, at no distant day, be among the things M. Robert-Houdin among them, who soon took that were and thousands can attest its loving the wind out of their sails far more effectually truthfulness. She has not shrunk from picturing the hard, the positive, the abstract, the sion, laughter, and tears. What we mean to rigid, and the angular. She has not sought to bouth Dartmouth, Massachusetts, patented, a say is this: The book should be judged by its chisel down the rugged features of a sublime merits, and not by comparing the effects it pro- though stern belief, that it might become aco be perfectly successful. The New Bedford duces on us, with the effects produced by her ceptable to a flippant and shallow generation. She has presented it in all its gaunt yet not unattractive aspect. She has depicted a life wherein the invisible was the real-wherein faith was indeed the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen-a substance whereon the soul, feeding, should hunger no more-an evidence that, based on the heart's own consciousness, nothing could gainsay or resist. It was a life not to be under stood except by those who participated in ita life where the future projected itself into the present, till the merely present shrank and shrivelled into nothingness—yet a life that let no present duty go unfulfilled, because each present duty was clamped with iron bands to

that vast, unseen, but not uncertain future. The wisdom of to-day has a tendency to look back with a sneer upon the struggle, the doubt. the fear, and agony, and faith, of a past whose shoes' latchets it is not worthy to unloose Puritan theology is, with some, a synonym for all that is coldly correct, harshly upright, repulsively moral, if not hypocritically devout. But can be impregnated with a more than magneti attraction, and bring forth friuts of patience, long-suffering, peace, and joy-how thunder of Sinai may clothe the brow, while the heart

ty, Col. Forbes felt bound by his allegiance to conviction, only unit in their reckless, if not studied, calumny of calumny of conviction, only unit in their reckless, if not studied, calumny of calumny of conviction, only conv mind free from bias," is so encased in "wood the most severe can comport with love the most of public and private hospitality, and leave, at

> What we mean to say, thirdly, is-not high- full, and glowing. The characters are no mar- ing or fighting or running away, his perils by ly complimentary to human nature, but—this:
>
> ble statues, elegantly described. They have field, and flood, and ice, and snow, and bear, lt is not flattering to our self-love to see a breath and life. You do not so much see the land panther, and Indian, the "rise and prosceptred hermit, wrapped in the solitude of cheek glow and pale, as you feel the heart throb gress " of his political career, his not-attempted his own originality," walking always on the and faint. There are warm flesh tints in all, to-be concealed chagrin at its premature close, mountain-tops, while we herd obscurely, by from the fair Saxon sweetness of little Mary, to his oratorical dodges and dinners, the unfeign-thousands, "down in the valley." Consequent-the tropical luxuriance of the great Candace. ly, if we can by any means, fair or not very Many of them could have taken root only in zation, the bravery, cheerfulness, and hope, oul, change those mountain tops from a range New England soil. They live, and move, and which never forsook him, even in the deathto a peak, we are very glad to do it. We can have their being, only on her hill-sides. They struggle of the Alamo, are gathered here into in some way account for, and explain, and are formed by her rugged rocks and her clear therefore pardon, a sudden and short-lived ele- blue skies-by her long months of skeeted vation. It may be accidental, extraneous, ab-normal, and does not therefore involve any dis-will not find them in Newport now, but they "still live" among the mountains and in the heart of many a valley.
>
> Of the nuggets of golden thought wherein

the book abounds; of the throbs of genuine eloquence, born of sorrow and baptized in love ; of the wit that gleams with a lambent light; of the flowers that spring, the airs that breathe, next. Let us learn a lesson. the birds that sing, through all these perfumed pages, we have no space to speak.

The publishers deserve the thanks of the public for the inviting, eye-refreshing style which the book is printed.

Conjurer. Written by Himself. Edited by Dr. S She to a Mackenzie. Philadelphia : George G. Evaus, Publisher, No. 439 Chesnut street. 1859.

ife of Col. David Crockett. Written by Himself. Con prising his Early Life, Hunting Adventures, Service Under General Juckson in the Creek War, Election cering Speeches, Career in Congress, Triumphal Tou n the Northern States, and Services in the Texan War rious Death at the Alamo, while fighting in defence of Texan Independence. By the Editor. Philadelphia Published by George G. Evans, No. 439 Chesnut street

We have placed these two books together he same principle which should guide men and women in making matrimonial arrangements, viz: likeness in generals, unlikeness in particulars. Each has the same end in view. out there is an intense individuality in the mode which each takes to accomplish it. Nationality s indubitably stamped on the faces of both. One is exceedingly French, the other extravagantly American; both have struck their roots leep down in their native soil, and both furnish contestable proof, if proof were needed, that not only the poet, but the conjurer and advenurer, are born, not made.

For, to be courteous, and give precedence to the foreigner, M. Robert-Houdin, from the time when his school-boy experiment in hydraulics was at a stand-still, on account of the mus-

and that want was-a rat-till the time whe a successful ambassador, full of years and honors, he returned from his trinmphant African tour, and sought the quiet of St. Gervaisfrom first to last, he discovered not merely a bent but an acute-angled crook to the science and art of which he is the brightest ornament.

M. Robert Houdin is thoroughly in earnest. Jugglery is no juggle to him. It was a provilential interposition, not a bookseller's mistake that placed in his hands two volumes of "Scientific Amusements" instead of the "Treatise on Clockmaking," for which he had inquired. It was a prescient gleam of coming glory that chased sleep from his eyes, set his brain on fire, and, after his candle had burned out, drove him, sans culottes, into the street, to try his first experiment at sleight-of hand by spiriting away the municipal lamp for his own "personal and ond and third, as on his first voyage; and more believe it," argued the good missionary; "the gain. It was the same providential interposi-Bible says so, and it is wicked not to believe the tion that nearly killed him with verdigris at A woman went down into the Valley of the Bible." "Don't care," persisted heathen, dog- Tours, sent him burning and frienzied with fever to Blois, and pitched him out of the stage coach on the way, head-foremost and insensible, into the arms and travelling show-house of Torrini, alias Count de Grisy. From beginning to end, Providence was continually interposing to prevent M. Robert-Houdin from vegetating in watch-making obscurity, and to set him on the pedestal of fame, the great High Priest of

White Magic. And providential interposition was success ful: for assuredly, if lying can by any means be separated from moral obliquity, and elevated into a fine art, M. Robert-Houdin has done it. "I was fortunately born with an honest and upright heart, or this peculiar talent might have led me too far."he naively remarks, and we feel inclined to "say ditto to Mr. Burke." Indeed, throughout the book his naivete and earnestness are readily amusing. Whether lying or stealing, it is all in the interests of that snblime science to which his life is devoted, never for sordid or selfish purposes; for M. Robert-Houdin is no mean and petty soul. A generous hearted fellow is he. thrilled to the highest nitch are undoubtedly blemishes; but we are not of Gallic eloquence at the diamonds and duchdisposed to enter upon their discussion. To esses that flash into his dazzled eyes at Fulham, save trouble and our critical reputation, we are but not disdaining to do his best before an au willing to agree to whatever objections may dience of three in Hertford, and regale them with a punch supper afterwards. It was his art, his mistress, his love, at whose shrine he worshipped, and not the crowned heads that chose

Once, indeed, M. Robert's astonishing powers were turned to good account. (If he were on this side of the water, we should no ones, the delicate aroma of the soil, no mere too much influence over the Arabs, had the cosmopolitan can ever recognise. Mrs. Stowe good sense to waive the Dr. Sangrado method of treatment, and adopt the simillima similli The proprietor of an idle hour will find this

book very entertaining.

But an idle hour is a thing which seems never to have been in the possession of Col. David Crockett, of Tennessee-nor, if we may judge from his opinion of and advice to Thim blerig, would he have devoted it to M. Robert-Houdin if it had been. But though he could not keep four balls in the air and read a book at the same time, he could send one hundred and five balls straight to the hearts of as many bears during the course of a year, and that is enough for one man. In fact, these two exploits may be considered a type of the difference be

tween the life and pursuits of the two men-The style of Col. Crockett's book is unique and the grammar adventuresome and experi mental, like the author. Witness climb, whose past participle the brave Colonel cannot quite fix to his liking, and twists variously into clim clomb, and clum. But, grammar or no gram mar, he clim, clomb, and clum, from a little cabin in the backwoods of Tennessee, to a seat in the American Congress-a fact by which, i is easy to see, he himself set no small store. In good sooth, the energy of the man is astonish ing. With a knowledge of books confined to the words that lie between "a b ab and crucifix" in the spelling-book, leaving the room precipitality, while he was "up" for elections lest he might disclose his ignorance of the meaning of "judiciary," he did, by force of will, directness of purpose, and downright honesty, aided indeed by a striking originality of

thought and expression, fill with honor a place

his death, a name and a memory not ignoble. The individualism of the book is rich, and His backwoods adventures, whether in cour readable and instructive volume.

The book is not more egotistic than should expect, nor more objectionable in point tensions. The allusions to "the Government," (meaning Jackson,) "the deposites," "the little Flying Dutchman," &c., are thickly scattered through it, and only show how the thoughts and interests woven into the life and breath of one generation are but the fossil remains of the

Piji and the Pijians. By Thomas Williams and Calvert. New York: D. App con & Co. Far sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington

The above volume is the result of the obser-

vations of the authors during a residence of many years in Fiji. To one who would have a thorough knowledge of the Fijians and their mode of living, this book will be indispensable. It gives all the facts previously known concern ing these islands, with much new and valuable information, and presents the Fijian with all his virtues and vices, though, it must be confessed, the virtues do not weigh much in the balance. The details of the manners and customs are curious and interesting. In particular, we were struck by their very satisfactory method of settling private disputes, which only differs from the practice of duelling in this-that the survivor not only kills his opponent, but eats him too, which, after all, is only a more complete and compendious mode of disposing of one's ene-

ady, who, when her husband was struggling with painful disease, pressed a pillow upon his face, after which, to use her words, "the dear old man went off like a lamb," would have made a capital Fijian. In the Fiji Islands, if any one falls seriously sick, there are always two or three charitable neighbors prompt to offer their services in putting the sick man out of his misery, by strangulation or otherwise. Indeed, it is with difficulty their solicitations can be resisted, and if the invalid happens to be a relative, and in any danger of becoming a cular weakness in the legs of the motive mouse, helpless burden upon their hands, he inevitably falls a victim to their disinterested kindness.

We would not be supposed to look with fa vorable eyes upon this custom; but if such were the practice in these United States, our sick list would become wonderfully small. Miss S--who is sure she is going into a decline, would not be so anxions to "air her skeleton," if, in any such event, she were conscious that her life would come to an untimely end through the kind offices of a sympathizing friend; and Mrs. F- who has a constitutional aversion to anything suggestive of vigorous exercise, would be seen practicing most assiduously a complete course of gymnastics, under the eye of her husband, who, bow-string in hand, is ready to take advantage of any indication of weakness or in

of barbarians from the northern hive with the effeminate inhabitants of the provinces delayed for a long the fall of Rome. Who can tell what

Wi'ham P. Balfern. New York: published by Sheldon & Co. 1 vol., pp. 324. Sold by Franc's Taylor, Washington, D. C.

This little book is full of rich and piou thought, flowing out of a highly-cultivated mind-one whose soul has been enriched with all the lessons he would have others learn. It is the most attractive book of the kind that we have met with of late. The several chapters are enriched with illustrative poems, selected in the best manner.

Parties and their Principles. By Arthur Holmes Pp

& Maury, Washington, D. C. This book gives a clear and succinct account of the rise and fortunes of the various political parties which have existed in the United States. And though a complete history of the different struggles which have agitated the country from the first discussions in the Congress of the Confederation to the present time could scarce be expected in so small a space, yet Mr. Holmes has, with a very few exceptions, presented all the leading features of the succession of con tests between the great political parties of the United States. An appendix, containing, among other important papers, the Ordinance of 1787, Territories organized and States admitted since the formation of the Constitution hrief statement of the condition of public lands, railroad and swamp lands, &c., make the book of special importance to those who would have a convenient manual of reference.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

THE INSURGENT PRISONERS AT CHARLES OWN-COOKE SAID TO BE WRITING A CONFES sion.—Charlestown, Oct. 30.—This evening the United Guard, of Frederick, under com mand of Capt. Sinn, reached here from Ha per's Ferry, and requested to see the prisoners They were admitted by authority of Judge Par ker, going in by squads. They first visited the cell of Brown and Stevens. Brown was in good spirits. He rose from his couch, and took the visiters by the hand, remarking, "Gentlemen, am glad to see you."

In reply to questions put to him, he said he was still suffering some pain about the left kid-

ney. He said he was treated with all humanity, and bore testimony to the efficiency of the vol-unteer soldiers. He thanked Capt. Sinn for the manly and truthful manner in which he had tes tified here, and said he would always recollect him for his many noble traits of character.

During the conversation, Brown occasionally played with the little children of the jailer, who were present. He remarked that he had fought on the frontiers in the war of 1812, and during on the frontiers in the war of 1812, and during on the frontiers in the war of 1812, and during his life had encountered many hardships, and knew how to bear them. Stevens was suffering better. He shook all

the company by the hand.

Coppee said he was prepared to bear his fate like a man, and told Capt. Sinn that he should want him to testify on his trial, which Sinn promised to do. All stated that they were well

been all day busily engaged writing, and is un-derstood to be preparing a full confession, by the advice of Gov. Willard, in the hope of a pardon. During the night, the jail was sur-rounded by a large crowd, but good order pre-

et. 29.-Ex-Governor James C. Jones died this city to-day. FROM THE PLAINS .- St. Louis, Oct. 29 .- 1 dispatch received here says that the Salt Lak mail of the 7th instant reached Atchison yester

day.

A party of emigrants, numbering seventeen, from Buchanan county, Iowa, were attacked by Indians, near Kinney's Cutoff, and Mr. Kline, Mr. Mittimon, his wife and six children, were killed. Mittimon's two oldest sons and the re-

mainder of the party escaped, and are now at Camp Floyd in a destitute condition.
Col. Stambaugh, the Surveyor General
Utah Territory, arrived out on the 26th ult.

REPUBLICAN PAPER MOBBED IN KENTUCKY. Newport, Oct. 29.—The Kentucky Free South, a paper of Republican proclivities, was mobbed ast night, and its "forms" scattered in the

SENATOR HALE AND THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.—Chicago, Oct. 31.—Senator Hale publishes a card strenuously denying all complicity with Captain Brown's Harper's Ferry movement, and pledging himself, if evidence shall be laid before the grand jury of either Maryland or Virginia, and they find a bill, that he will submit himself for trial. GERRIT SMITH AND CAPTAIN BROWN .- The

Syrucuse Journal learns, from a gentleman who has conversed with Gerrit Smith in regard to the trouble at Harper's Ferry, that he was in the trouble at Harper's Ferry, that he was in no way identified with, or privy to, Brown's scheme. His explanation of the matter is this:

"Two years ago, Mr. Smith, in order to help the Free-State movement in Kansas, gave Brown a note of about \$300 against a manthen in Kansas. Brown could not collect the Brown a note of about \$300 against a man then in Kansas. Brown could not collect the note; so he returned it to Mr. Smith, who agreed to give him, at some future time, cash to the amount of the note. After that, he lost sight of Brown until about the first of June last, when he received a letter, requesting him to send a draft for a certain amount, (\$100, we think,) payable to the order of another party.

Mr. Smith, in compliance with the request and his former promise, promptly forwarded the send a draft for a certain amount, (\$100, we think,) payable to the order of another party. Mr. Smith, in compliance with the request and his former promise, promptly forwarded the draft, supposing it was a bona fide firm to whom it was addressed. Mr. Smith says distinctly that he had no knowledge, or the least suspicion, that Brown was engaged in planning an interval.

### LATER FROM EUROPE

Father Point, Oct. 29 .- The steamship Nova Scotian, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 19th instant, passed this point at 6.30 A

M. to-day.

The R. M. steamship Arabia, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 2.30 P. M. of the 15th instant.

The Zurich Conference.—The Moniteur of ficially announces that on the 17th, a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich, between France

and Austria.

Referring to the contemplated European Congress, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says: Eleven Powers will meet, viz: The five great Powers, and Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples, and Rome.

The London Post says that preliminary ne-

Times says: Eleven Powers will meet, viz: The five great Powers, and Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples, and Rome.

The London Post says that preliminary negotiations for a Congress are only going on; it being much easier to plan a Congress than to complete the necessary preliminaries. England is pledged to enter no Congress, unless the independence and free action of Central Italy are reviously understood to be governantiad. It is are previously understood to be guarantied. It is understood that the question of the Lombard debt was left to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Great Britain.—The Great Eastern contin-

ned at Holyhead. Prince Albert visited her on the 17th, during the sojourn of the royal family at Bangor, but the Queen did not go. It had been asserted that the vessel would sail for Portland, Maine, on or about the 28th of October, but it is semi-officially announced that the directors had not come to any decision. A meeting was to be held on the 19th, and it was thought that final arrangements would then be made. The Times correspondent, on board, strongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip until spring, on account of the im-perfect preparations, and the consequent risk of failure.

during the war, to the extent of 60 000,000 per lb. francs, in arms, provisions, and money, now claims only a reimbursement of that sum.

Reports were again current of a probable

change in the Ministry. The retirement of Walewski and the Duke of Padua was considered likely.

Rear Admiral Dupuy had left Paris for Lon-

It was reported that the Archbishop of Bor deaux would soon visit Rome, at the desire of the Emperor, to press upon the Pope the necessity for reform.

The Paris Patric contradicts the statement

that the Sultan had ordered the suspension of

the works on the Eucz canal, but it is neverthe less asserted that the works had been entirely discontinued.

It is asserted that France will only recall her forces from Rome, when the form of Government there renders their presence no longer

necessary.

Le Nord says that the deputations of Parma from the "Lyra Germanica." We commend and Tuscany had interviews with Napoleon on the as a book full of the best thoughts expressed the 16th, and that the result was satisfactory. The Paris Bourse had been firm at an i provement, but closed flat and inactive on the 18th, at 69f. 75c. for rentes.

Italy .- The King of Sardinia had visited Genoa amidst much enthusiasm. While there e received the Dowager Empress of Russia. The official Piedmontese Gazette states that on a representation made by Sardinia, Austria had suspended the works at Bocca d'Orfo, and had notified her that the mines were blown up y mistake. Many fresh arrests were made at Parma or

account of the late assassination. Tranquillity prevailed.

The Swiss Federal Council had bought the Austrian steamers on the Lago Maggiore.

The report that Naples has promised millitary assistance to Rome is discredited, as the King of Naples fears the invasion of his own territory.
It is said that the Pope, acting in conce

with the Emperor Napoleon, will address a manifesto to the States of the Church. The Napolitan corps d'armee on the frontiers was continually increasing, and will amount to thirty thousand men. Great activity prevailed

in the arsenals.

A letter from Florence details the grounds on which the exequatur of the American Consul at Leghorn, Mr. Joseph Binda, was withdrawn. It is asserted that he busied himself greatly for the restoration of the dethroned princes, of whom he was a warm partisan. Binda is di-Republicans to proclaim a Republic; while at the same time he was exerting himself for the princes, and the inference is that he sought to raise a pretext for armed intervention.

Spain.-The Spanish Cortes had approved the bill for increasing the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with full power to increase the amber by 60,000 more if necessary.

Morocco had offered satisfaction to Spain

but without replying to the ultimatum. Spain immediately demanded guaranties from Moroe co that the place shall not be disturbed for the future. An immediate answer was expected from Austria.—It was reported that the Emper

of Austria will proceed to the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet the Emperor of India and China .- Letters from China by the mail confirm the report of the favorable reception of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, a

Pekin. The news of his arrival at Pekin wa

brought to Shanghae by a Russian gunboat, but no letters were received from him. It was reported that he would be at Shanghae about the end of August, and that he expected to be able to send home the ratified treaty by the following real. lowing mail. Order was re-established at Shanghae Three officers, who lost their vessels at the Peiho, had been tried by court-martial and ac

Consul had made no progress in respect to the currency question. Trade consequently was in abeyance. The American sloop of war German town was at Japan. The steamer Mississippi was at Shanghae, and the Powhatan and Toey-wan at the Gulf of Pecheli.

wan at the Gulf of Pecheli.

Commercial Intelligence.—The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged. Holders offeredd their stock freely, and the sales of the three days were 24,000 bales. New Orleans middling 7 1-16 @ 7½; Upland, do. 6 11-16d.

Breadstuffs were tending downward. Flour dull, but steady, at 22s. 6d. @ 21s. per bbl. Wheat dull, with a decline of 1d. @ 2d. on French sorts; American was quoted—red, 9s. 3d. @ 9s. 6d.; white, 9s. 9d. @ 11s. Corn dull, with a decline of 6d. on yellow.

Provisions generally dull. Lard dull, at 54s. @ 55s.

Consols were quoted at 964 @ 964 for money and account.

The Latest.—Paris, Oct. 18.—It is asserte

that the second treaty of peace will be signed to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Bel-gians on the debt of Lombardy having reached Zurich.

London, Oct. 19.—The Post has a dispatch from Paris, dated last night, stating that three distinct instruments will be signed at Zurich; the treaty between France and Sardinia will be

signed in a day or two: the tripartite treat will be signed subsequently.

The Times of this morning states that the erms of the Zurich treaty are almost identic

with those agreed to at Villafranca.

The Morning Post says the further proconcerning the questions left open which it is intended to submit to the approval of the Congress, are of such a nature that the diplomatista at Zurich have only heaped up materials for fresh difficulties. The first cannon shot fired to force on the people of Romagna, Modena and Tuscany, any other rulers than the Italian Prince in whom they so fondly put their trust, will be the signal of a conflict as deadly as the

one just brought to a close.

The Times city article says the confirmation day, and the rate in the open market was full 21 per cent., with a slight reaction. The shi Dover Castle, from Melbourne, with gold due to the amount of £332,000, and £100,000 in sovereigns, was off Falmouth last night.

### MARKETS.

Carefully prepared to Monday, Oct. 31, 1859 BALTIMORE MARKET.

Flour and Meal .- For super flour the very little Howard Street or Ohio offering and holders were asking \$5.371 for this de-cription; City Mills super was also held higher The only transaction reported was 300 barrels City Mills super at \$5.121 per bbl.; we quote Howard Street and Ohio super at 5.25 @ \$5.371, City Mills do. at \$5.25 per bbl. For extra the demand is limited, but no transactions were

1.30 @ \$1.40, and prime to choice at 1.45 ( \$1.55 per bushel, but there were no strict choice lots offered; red sold at 1.25 @ \$1.30 per bushel for fair to prime. Of corn, 5,500 bushels offered, and yellow sold at 88 @ 92c measure and weight, and new do. at 75 (@ 80 measure; white brought 90 @ 91c. per bushel measure. Of oats, some 1,200 bushels offered; demand limited at 38 @ 41c. for Maryland and 40 @ 42c. for Pennsylvania. Of rye, 500 bushels offered, and common to prime Mary land sold at 75 @ 80c., and prime Pennsylvania at 87c. per bushel.

Provisions.—The market rules very dull, and we have heard of no sales, excepting job-bing lots of bacon. Pork—we quote Weststrongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip until spring, on account of the imperfect preparations, and the consequent risk of failure.

The Prince of Wales had commenced his college studies at Oxford.

France.—The French Government heaving made advances to Piedmont, both before and during the war. to the extent of 60 and not proved to the state of the prince of the state of the prince of the

## NEW YORK MARKET.

firm : sales of 13.000 bushels Northern white, don on a special mission.

It is said that the Minister of Public Instruction had had stormy interviews with some of at 10½ @ 10½c.

Pork is dull; mess at 15.12½ @ 515.50, and prime \$10.62½. Lard is heavy to had had stormy interviews with some of 95 @ 971c. Pork is dull; mess at 15.121 @

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour—Market firm; sales of 2,000 bbls, superfine at \$5.25. Wheat has advanced 2c, for red, stless of 5,000 bushels—red at 1.30 (\$1.32, whire at 1.38 (\$1.40. Corn is buoyant; sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at 96c. Cloverseed 3.4. Provisions are quiet. Mess pork \$15.50. Bacon hams 11 (\$0.13c.; shoulders \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Lard steady at 12c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Oct. 29.—Flour depressed. Wheat dull. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork \$13.75. Lard loc.

FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

This is something of a science as well as midicine. The styreme difficulty of the sience is to accomplish its snd without injury to the health the supermer excellence of the medicire is in accomplishing just that. Pever and Ague has long been cured by Qulatine, Austrie, B smath, Mercury, but the misched was, tax deep and often pair-ui footprint they have left on the constitutions treated by them Doctor Ayer's new remedy cures without a part c c of either of these or any other deleterious substance. And he promises not only absolute safety, but the misched was, tax deep and often pair-ui footprint they have left on the constitutions treated by them Doctor Ayer's new remedy cures without a part c c of either of these or any other deleterious substance. And he promises not only absolute safety, but the misched was, tax deep and often pair-ui from the constitutions treated by them Doctor Ayer's new remedy cures without a part c c of either of these or any other deleterious substance. And he promises not only absolute safety, but the misched was, tax deep and often pair-ui from the contents of the volume a dready published have continued more than any other fare, in less than ten years, paid more than any entire and minimum than to the contents of the volume as dready published have continued of excellence not to be overlooked in the substance. And he promises not only absolute safety, but the misched was, tax deep and often pair-ui from the provision and the remainder of the pair to t

CONTENTS.—E. Felice Foresti; Larvæ; The Minister's Wooing; Llon Lleweilyn; Tom Paine's First Appear ance in America; Trial Trip of the "Flying Cloud;" Dog-Talk; The Reckoning; A trip to Cuba; The First and the Last; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Art;

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All communications upon the business of the Magazine should, in luttere, be addressed to

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CLOSE OF THE NINETERNTH VOLUME. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE NO. CXIV.) CONTENTS. [NOVEMBER.]
THE RICE LANDS OF THE SOUTH. By T. Addison.

THE RIGHT AND RESERVED TO THE RIGHT OF THE PARTY OF THE VOLCANOES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

With Twenty Illustrations from Original Drawings by Hitchcock.
TEA CU-TURE IN THE UNITED STATES. ROBERT FENTON'S VICTORY.
MATCH-MAKING.

ROBERT FENTON'S VICTORY.
MATCH-MAKING.
THE FALL OF MAUBILA.
THAT DISAGREEABLE BIGGS.
ONE OF THE NUNNS.
PRO OSAL. By Hayard Taylor.
A MAN OF LETTERS.
THE PHIAL OF DREAD. By Fitz Hagh Ludlow.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Threkeray. (Columbia)

ILDSTRATIONS — Sir George, my Lady, and Mass et.—Two thead-Pieces.

CHAPTER XCI. Smis Pugnus

CHAPTER XCI. Under Vine and Fig.-Tree.

EFFIE CAMPIBELL.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

LITERARY NOTICES. EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
PROFESSOR PROG'S ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPE-

Flour is firm; sales of 24,000 bbls. State at 4.75 @ \$4.80. Ohio at 5.40 @ \$5.56, Southern 5.50 @ \$5.75. Wheat is heavy; sales of 18,000 bushels white, 1.40 @ \$1.50. Corn firm; sales of 12,000 bushels white, 1.40 @ \$1.50. Corn

scamms. Harper's Magazine and Harper's Wackly, together,

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, WASHINGTON CITY, August 1, 1859. WASHINGTON CITY, August 1, 1800.

The REFUELICAN ASSOCIATION of this city are having prepared and published, under the supervision of the Congressional Republican Executive C. mmi.tee, a series of valuable Political Tracts, compiled principally from Congressional and other official records, and containing facts which are deemed important to be presented to the attention of the masses, that they may be prepared to vote knowingly on the leading political issues of the day, The want of such reliable official compilations has

ong been felt by the party.

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ire issued.

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ady, and for sale at T. H. STOCKTON'S Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office,

was an a

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with interest: that there had been double more than ample force. The gallant volunteers of Jefferson were who were there. Their feelings for the prison the first on the ground, and soon after them the noble men of Berkeley were there. Farmers with single and double barrel shot guns, and with plantation rifles, were there. The people, with arms and without arms, rushed to the scene, For what? What had happened? What summoned them to shoulder musket and snatch weapons as they could? What had disturbed to sully their honor? Alas! to the disgrace of the nation-not of Virginia, I repel all imputation upon her—but to the disgrace of—some-body—fourteen white ruffians and five negroes had been permitted to take the United States Arsenal, with all its arms and treasure, and to hold it for twenty-four hours, at that Thermopy-lae of America, Harper's Ferry, on the confines of two slave States, with the avowed object of emancipating their slaves, at every hazard, and the very perpetration of the seizure and imprisonment of the inhabitants, and of robbery and murder and treason.

You will indignantly ask: How could such outrage and disgrace be brought upon a country like this, strong as it is in everything? I will briefly inform you. Congress had, by law, displaced the regular army from the superinndence of its own arms, as if it was unworthy of the trust of its own affairs, and its officers very naturally turned away in disgust from giving attention to this Arsenal A civil superin ndent was placed in charge; and I know the gentleman, a Virginian, is as worthy of it as any civilian can be. He was absent on official duty at Springfield, Mass., and I have great confidence that had he been at the Arsenal it could not have been captured and held as it was. And I do not mean to go into the dispute or question, whether civil or military superin tendence is most proper over a manufactory and arsenal of arms. But this I do say, emphatically and indignantly, that whether the superintend-ence was civil or military, there ought to have been an organized and sufficient military quard there; and there was nothing of the kind. There was no watch even worth naming, and no guard at all. Thus, an Arsenal, which ought to be a depot of arms and munitions of defence, for the citizens at all times to flee to for means of protection, became a depot for desperadoes to assail us, and a positive danger to our people. I would be better for Virginia and Maryland t have the Arsenal removed from their borders than to allow it thus to become a danger by be was not responsible for a military guard. The question, who is responsible? I leave to the roper Executive authorities of the United tates. By the grossest negligence somewhere-which it is not my duty to look after or to correct, except to proclaim it and complain of it, for the sake of the protection due to our own people-nineteen lawless men have seized this Aresnal, with its arms and spoils, and have imprisoned and robbed and murdered our inhabitants! How? you eagerly inquire. Ever since the border war in Kansas ceased, and the Abolition ruffians there were disbanded, their leader has been organizing this invasion. They neld a Convention, it seems, at Chatham, Canada West, within a year past, and formed what they call a provisional government, with its Presi ice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Treasurer, &c.; with its Supreme ourt, its Congress, and its Commander-in

The notorious chief of bandits in Kansas, John Brown, the terror of Ossawatomie and Fort Scott, was appointed Commander-in-chief; and he and his sons and other agents perambu lated the whole country, and corresponded in all its parts. They traversed Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Canada, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee. In these, particularly, and in other States, they had emissaries collecting funds, enlisting men, taking the census actually of slaves, out for depots, and spying out the weak points About June of this year, Brown, under the name of John Smith, rented what is called the There, and thereabouts, at various

Kennedy farm, within six miles of Harper's times, he collected two hundred Sharpe's rifles, two hundred revolver-pistols, some number of other odd arms, among the rest a large rifle on a pivot, carrying a two-ounce ball in form of s lug, ranging a long distance, and one thousand spears, about eight feet long, with a blade ten inches long, about two inches wide, "jagged sharp" on both edges, sharp pointed, cut and thrust, with a hilt, and a turned shaft of hickory, with a ferule at the end where the blade is into the wood, and a screw through the ferule and wood and shaft of the blade. spears were obviously made for the hands of negroes, to do the butchery of servile insurred Besides these arms, he had a large quantity of clothing, wearing apparel and bedclothing, a store of surgical instruments, lint. provision of all kinds. At no time had he of Sabbath last (the 16th inst ) he invaded the ut nineteen men-fourteen white men and five negroes—one of the latter from Canada, one born in North Carolina, and last from Ohio. These men came, few as they were, from far distant points—from Essex county, New York; from Norwich, Connecticut; from Harrisonburg, Pennsylvania; from Iowa; from Ashtabula, Ohio; and from Canada and other Henrie being their chief agent—and at the latter place concentrated, and thence moved to prisoner of Treason to her authority. The had been for some six or eight weeks.

During the time these preparations were on foot, they kept a man named John E. Cooke at | And they are themselves mistaken who tak Harper's Ferry, or near by, professedly teaching school in Maryland, across the Potomac, best nerves I eversaw, cut and thrust, and bleed brother lived there, and he spent much of his ness. He is cool, collected, and indomitable time there. He was in constant communicaformed of everything about the Arsenal. The spired me with great trust in his integrity, as a plan of operations, with all this opportunity and information, was easily formed and exe-

and revolvers, the nineteen men, about one o'clock, entered the town, put out the lights, cut gregationalist Church of the North, and openly the telegraph wires, and stationed thirteen men preaches his purpose of universal emancipal the telegraph wires, and stationed thirteen men to arrest the inhabitants as they should appear in the morning, one by one and two by two, unsuspicious of danger, and unarmed, and to imprison them in the strong-walled yards with iron gates. Six of the men, Capt. Stephens at their head, went four miles into the county of call a "a safety fund," to compensate the lib Jefferson, and took Col. Washington and Mr. erators for the trouble and expense of taking Alstadt from their beds, placed them and their away his slaves. This, by a law, was to be

Cooke, one of the men of this expedition, drove the wagon and slaves across the Potomac into Maryland, to bring in the spears and other arms they had left at their depot, to prevent | sent to General Washington. This was taken them from falling into the hands of the or people who might come to attack them. They did not need the arms, for they had captured the arsenal, but their object was to prevent them from falling into the hands of the unarmed country people. Thus, when Monday morning dawned, they had fully open the desperate campaign. They shot a poor negro on the bridge; they had stopped the cars going eastward, and detained it for hours; they had cut the telegraph wires; had captured Washington and Alstadt and their slaves, four miles off in the country; had sent Cooke and the slaves to bring in their arms, and began to imprison the town, and to shoot down the most respect able men, Beckham and Turner, who resisted their violence. The news of this flew to the

country around.

The volunteers of Jefferson, with Cols. Baylor and Gibson, rushed to the scene, and soon came the men of Berkeley, unorganized, it working-day dress, and without arms or munition, supposing they could get arms and fixed n at the Arsenal; but when they got there, they found all the arms and munitions i the hands of the marauders. But, with what arms they had, they attacked them, and some seven of them were wounded; but they killed and wounded several of the enemy. They could have stormed and taken them in an hour, but

they were anxious for the lives and safety of their neighbors and friends, who were under the muzzles and knives of the ruffians, and SPEECH OF GOV. WISE AT RICHMOND.

The following is the material portion of the speech of Governor Wise on his return to Richmond from Harper's Ferry. It will be read with interest: when we arrived at Harper's Ferry, I found the waited only for light, then tendered the asers made them decline the risk of slaying their own friends, and Lee could not delay a moment to retake the Arsenal, punish the impudent invaders, and release the prisoners at the necessary risk of their own lives. His gallantry was mortified that the task was so easy. He saw a United States Arsenal in the possession of bandits, from the superintendence of which his pro-fession had been ejected; and he felt the regu-lar army and his native State were alike dishonored. With mortification and chagrin, in-expressible, he picked twelve marines, and took the engine-house, in ten minutes, with the loss of one marine killed and one wounded, without hurting a hair of one of the prisoners. And now I say to you, that I would have given my arm to its shoulder, for that feat to have been performed by the volunteers of Virginia on Monday before the marines arrived there. But there was no cowardice or panic on the part of the inhabitants who were made prison ers, or on the part of the volunteers who first reached the scene. They first were bewildered by surprise; they were caught, unsuspecting and unarmed, and knew not what to make of the extracrdinary thing; they could not, at first,

They, more than 100 of them, were prisoners before they realized the purpose of the invaders, and then they could not ascertain their numbers, and could not but believe that they were in very considerable force to attempt so daring an act. And so thought the volunteers, daring an act. And so thought the volunteers, who had but few arms, no cartridges, and no training, and who were wholly ignorant of the force they had to overcome, and who felt for their neighbors and friends, the prisoners, with great anxiety, after seeing how remorselessly guard on the Virginia border, around the confines of the grounds coded for the assential and the prisoners were ordered away, notwithstanding the obvious necessity of a military guard. Under these circumstances, the last thing I did on Thursday morning was to organize a volunteer policeguard on the Virginia border, around the confines of the grounds coded for the assential and the prisoners were ordered away, notwithstanding the obvious necessity of a military guard. They vigorously plied their fire arms, and made one assault, and retired only after sustaining evere volleys of balls from rifles second to the Virginia border, around the confines of the grounds ceded for the arsenal, and I mean to inform the President of the United States that this guard will incidentally ners were the walls of the marauders, They loved Washington, and Alstadt, and Mills, and other prisoners, and would not risk their lives. This was wrong, but natural, and not cowardly. I chided them for their mistake, and told them that, had I arrived there in ne, I would have stormed the stronghold in ers, and even his life had been one of the prison-attack, it should not have been delayed five min-utes. The lives outside, in this area. utes. The lives outside, in this case, were as precious as the lives inside of the prison; and to every assailable point. As for myself, I have slaves generally, and they cannot muster a prove that it was not inhumanity to risk the lives of the prisoners, I would have gladly risked degradation at allowing these marauders to hold that Arsenal, with its prisoners, for five minutes. I would not have parleyed with them a moment,

would have ordered the attack, and led it.

I would proudly have risked my life to have gotten my guard there in time, and to have aken the place with our own Virginia boys. I was ready to weep when I found the whole force overcome was only some twelve or fifteen men, and the Virginia volunteers had not captured them before Col. Lee arrived! But, my fellow-citizens, you must not imagine

that this invasion was so insignificant, or that Commander Brown was mad, because this force was so small. His force, small as it was, was arge enough to divide, to penetrate a sleeping country around, and to take a United States | place. Arsenal, with all its arms. Taking these, his expectation was to be joined immediately by hundreds and thousands of whites and blacks; and his purpose was to turn the arms of the United States, which he had captured, on the slaveholders of Maryland and Virginia In this consistent who are now in the hands of fortunate men who are now in the hands of the states are grand jury. However guilty the unfortunate men who are now in the hands of modore Warrington, at the request of our civil that result as could be wisely or safely done, when he draws the Austrian and the state is the captured of the consistence of the state is the state in the state is the sta consisted his disappo ntment and tured. The negroes he had captured, as soon as they crossed the river with Cooke, and got out of his wagon, ran back in trepidation to riage-driver-the negro who drove the wagon into town when his master was made prisoner; he was drowned in the Potomac; his body was

their masters. All of Mr. Alstadt's returned, and all of Mr. Washington's but one—his carfound on Wednesday morning. And this is the only consolation which I have to offer you in this disgrace—that the faithful slaves refused to take up arms against their masters. and those which were taken by force from their happy homes deserted their liberators as soon they could dare to make the attempt. Not a slave around was found faithless, and not one has lost his life, except the one of excellent character who was shot by Brown's party on the bridge, and except this servant of Col. Washington, whose body was found in the river, and whom Cooke may have shot in attempting

to escape from him.

Brown was not mad, but he was misinformed as to the temper and disposition of our slaves He ought to have known that all the slaves on our Northern border are held as it were by suffer liberators in Pennsylvania, easier than liberators can come to their emancipation. He was igno rant, it seems, of the patriarchal relations masters, and what bonds of affection and com mon interest exist between them and their masters. And thus it was that the "Old Brown. the fanatic of Ossawatomie and Lawrence and places. They transported their arms through Pittsburg to Chambersburg—a man named sourians as "Border Ruffians," became himself slaves he would incite to insurrection and massacre would not take up arms against their masters. His spears were untouched by them. He had married at ing and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, sper's Ferry, and his wife's mother and of courage, fortitude, and simple ingenuous and it is but just to him to say, that he was hu mane to his prisoners, as attested to me by Col. Washington and Mr. Mills: and he is man of truth. He is a fanatic, vain and gar rulous, but firm, and truthful, and intelligent uted.

On the right of the 16th, armed wi h rifles groes with him, are like him. He professes to

male slaves in a four-horse wagon, and drove done with all slaveholders. Washington, the masters prisoners to Harper's Ferry. course, refused to deliver up anything; and Stevens to Brown, and the latter command ed his men with that sword in this fight agains the peace and safety of Washington's native State! He promised Col. Washington to re-turn it to him when he was done with it. And Col. Washington says that he, Brown, was the coolest and brmest man he ever saw in defying danger and death. With one son dead by his

side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand, and held his rifle with the other, and commanded hi men with the utmost composure, encouraging them to be firm, and to sell their lives as dearly Brown, Stevens, and Coppee, it was hard to say which was most firm; and of the two negroes it was hard to say which seemed the most cow ardly and false. The North Carolina negro of fered to betray all persons involved in the affair, if spared, and the Canada negro, who was, helieve, one of the members of their provis-onal Congress, was a crouching craven, who

But I will enter into no further details. received into my keeping a large mass of papers and correspondence, which discloses pretty clearly their whole plan of operations, and exposes many names implicated in their crimes. We got all, perhaps, except a carpet-bag of papers, which was taken and carried off, very the thick film of his own prejudices and passions." improperly, by some one of the Ba

troops. The originals of these I will try to have restored for the trial of the prisoners.

Among other papers, I found a letter of credit, from one of the banks in the State of New York, informing Brown that Gerrit Smith had placed to his (Brown's) credit \$100. That

is now in possession of the assistant prosecuting attorney at Charlestown! It would not become me to counsel or countenance any one in doing to Gerrit Smith what Stevens and his party did to Col. Washington—take him out of his bed at night, and smuggle him off from home. But if any one should bring him to me, by fair or foul means, I will read him a moral lecture and send him back to his home, if innocent, or seaiding and abetting these murders, robberies, and treason! I remained in Harper's Ferry and went to Charlestown to protect the prison-ers we now have in custody against lynch law, determined, as I am, that the laws shall reign while I am Chief Magistrate of this Com-United States, but there was no diffic urisdiction. I told the officers of the United these prisoners to any claim of priority of jurisdiction, if the President of the United States had so ordered. But there was no issue of jurisdiction, and there was no occasion for any, except as to the pardoning power. I will pro-

There had been no guard at Harper's Ferry, evere volleys of balls from rifles securely en-renched behind brick walls densely looped to until he shall make a permanent and safe pro eccive them, while they were without any artil-ery, or means of battering doors or walls. The part of the rifles captured from Brown. And risoners were the walls of the marauders, I shall go on arming and supplying ammunitronger with the volunteers than bricks and tion to our frontiers, until every neighborhood where there are slaves has the means of self manifested only my devotion to the duty of pro-tecting the honor of the State of Virginia, and my own life to rescue them, at every hazard of the safety of the lives and properry of her peotheir lives and my own, such was my sense of ple. I regret that it has been my fortune to do so little, but I thank you, gentlemen, one and all, for this compliment, as I more than thank you again for your gallant and noble services.

> From the Baltimore American CHARGE OF JUDGE PARKER TO THE GRAND JURY. The following is the charge of Judge Parker

to the grand jury of Jefferson county, Virginia, Gentlemen of the Jury : In the state of ex-

citement into which our whole community has been thrown by the recent occurrences in this county, I feel that the charge which I usually deliver to a grand jury would be entirely out of These occurrences cannot but force them-

selves upon your attention. They must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of that justice may prove to be, still they cannot be authorities, and a number of our citizens have when he drove the Austrians out of Lombardy, our Commonwealth for any of the multifarious crimes with which they are charged, until a grand jury, after "dignified" inquiry, shall decide that for these offences they be put upon to answer to the outline and increase and increase the mass at roop of the parts of Italy lying at the south and west.

To secure this, he pledged himself to make a cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow-citizens to prompt and efficient measures were taken by the runaway rulers of the Duchies, carefully I will not permit myself to give expression

to any of those feelings which at once spring up in every breast, when reflecting upon the enormity of the guilt in which those are involved who invade by force a peaceful, unsuspecting portion of our common country, raise the standard of insurrection amongst us, and shoot down without mercy Virginia-citizens defending Virginia soil against their invasion. I mus remember, gentlemen, that, as a minister o justice, bound to execute our laws faithfully and in the very spirit of Justice herself, I must as to every one accused of crime, hold, as the law holds, that he is innocent until he shall be proved guilty by an honest, an independent, and an impartial jury of his countrymen. And what is obligatory upon me is equally binding upon you, and upon every one who may be connected with the prosceution and trial of these offenders. In these cases, as in all others, you will be controlled by that oath which each of you have taken, and in which you have solemnly sworn that you will diligently inquire disorderly, took offence at something, and that into all offences which may be brought to your knowledge, and that "you will present no one course of the week. At Mr. Weller's, one child through ill will," as well as "that you will escaped from the ruthless fangs of these mon-leave no one unpresented through fear or favor, but in all your presentments you shall present another was found alive who was badly wounded the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the and left for dead by them. He has accompanied his letter with a list of the killed, amounting to sixty-two, but it is not yet ascertained to this, and in place of that diligent inquiry and be correct. He thinks the insurgents never

passion, and you will have done a wrong to them at any time.
that law in whose service you are engaged.

Gen. Eppes, who is in command of the hands of justice. They are to have a fair and an impartial trial. We owe it to the cause of justice, had either been taken or killed. On the when thus inflicted by virtue of law, will be eyond all comparison more efficacious for our

nture protection than any torture to which nere passion could subject them. Whether, then, we be in public or privat position, let each one of us remember that as the law has the charge of these alleged offendaments and the account of his being killed at the affair ers, the law alone, through its recognised of the bridge is not correct. The General can tolerate no interference by others with du-ies it has assumed to itself. If true to herelf, and true she will be, our Commonwealth. through her courts of justice, will be as ready to punish the offence of such interference as he is to punish tyese grave and serious offer case these offences be proved by legal testi-mony to have been perpetrated. Let us all, gentlemen, bear this in mind, and in patience wait the result-confident that that result will be whatever strict and impartial justice shall

determine to be necessary and proper.

It would seem, gentlemen, and yet I speak rom no evidence, but upon vague rumors which thrown themselves upon us, confidently ex-pected to be joined by our slaves and free negroes, and unfurled the banner of insurre tion, and invited this class of our citizens to rally under it. And yet, I am told, they are

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.-The New Orlean Bulletin, quoting a paragraph which has been extensively published, in reference to the de-crease of Slavery in Missouri, says:

anable to obtain a single recruit.

"This corresponds with what a Missouri correspondent of the Weekly Mirror says in refer ence to the same subject, and tallies with th general current of events in that part of the country. It accords with the theory that we years ago advanced, that not only Missouri, but Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, will gradually become free States. The evidences of the truth of this proposition are in process of perpetual development. The result mentioned is merely a question of time. Its years later, according to circumstances; but,

THE SOUTHAMPTON TRAGEDY-NEGRO OUTBREAK IN 1831.

The recent plot at Harper's Ferry recalls.at tention to previous disturbances of a similar

Norfolk, Aug. 24, 1831.—I have a horrible and heart-rending tale to relate, and lest even its worst feature should be distorted by rumor and exaggeration, I have thought it proper to give you all, and the worst information that has as yet reached us through the best sources of

admit.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday express from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton county, stating that a band of insurgent slaves (some of them believed to reign while I am Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. Our people were incensed beyond expression; but they felt as I do, that it would be disgraceful and cowardly to murder these prisoners, after failing to take them for twenty-four hours. They were securely guarded and safely lodged in the Charlestown jail, to be tried in the Virginia court, under Virginia laws.

The Wilton Sunday night last, and murdered several whole families, amounting to forty or fifty individuals. Some of the meighboring swamps) had turned out on Sunday night last, and murdered several whole families, amounting to forty or fifty individuals. Some of them believed to be runaways from the neighboring swamps) had turned out on Sunday night last, and murdered several whole families, amounting to forty or fifty individuals. Some of the families were named, and among them was that of Mrs. Catherine Whitehead, sister of our worthy townsman, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, who, with her The United States served warrants for two son and five daughters, fell a sacrifice to the cases of murder and for treason against the United States, but there was no difficult value. culty about shape.
the United The insurrection was represented as one of a

States that they might have the bodies of the prisoners after Virginia tribunals were done with them! I would not have delivered up and not with a view to a more important obwas supposed to have had a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately, a large number of the effective male population was absent at a camp meeting in Gates county, some miles off, a circumstance which gave a temporary seon, a circumstance which gave a temporary se-curity to the brigands in the perpetration of their butcheries, and the panic which they struck at the moment prevented the assembling of a force sufficient to check their career.

As soon as this intelligence was received, our authorities met, and decided on making an imwhole amouting to nearly three hundred men.

To-day another express arrived from Suffolk, confirming the disastrous news of the preceding slain. The insurgents are believed to have from tims, as they please. slain. The insurgents are believed to have from 100 to 150 mounted men, and about the same number on foot. They are armed with fowling pieces, clubs, &c., and have had a rencontre with a small number of the militia, who killed six, and took eight of them prisoners. They independence, he fought long enough to secure are said to be on their way to South Quay, probably making their way for the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much further misforce sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena will be shot down like

counties, and the utmost vigilance prevails. subjoin a list of the victims of their savage ven-Mrs. Waters and family Mrs. Whitehead Mrs. Vaughan - -Mr. Travis -Mr. Williams Mr. Baines . Mrs. Turner -Unknown . . .

crows, or captured and made examples of. The

militia are collecting in all the neighboring

Besides these, a private letter adds the fami-

in Southampton. I trust the next news you will hear will be that all is quiet again.

Prompt and efficient measures were taken by

insurrection. We gather from letters published in the Rich-

mond Whig, of the 29th ultimo, the following statements: A letter from the senior editor of that paper, who is on the spot, states that the number of the insurrectionary negroes had been greatly exaggerated, but that it was hardly their atrocities: whole families-father, mother, daughter, sons, sucking babes, and school chil-He himself was absent, but, approach-

The prevalent belief is, that on Sunday, the 14th ult., at Barnes's Church, near the Cross calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement of resolute men were competent to have quelled

As I before said, these men are now in the troops, reports, under date of the 28th ult., that eir guilt, and the example of punishment, taken, except four or five. He states that Nat, the ringleader, who calls himself General, and pretends to be a Baptist preacher, decleares to his comrades that he is commissioned by Jesus Christ, and proceeds under his inspired direc tions—that the late singular appearance of the hinks "that there has existed no general concert among the slaves—circumstances, impossi-ble to have been feigned, demonstrate the entire ignorance on the subject of all the slaves in the counties around Southampton, among whom he had never known more perfect order

and quiet to prevail." He believes "that at any time twenty reso ute men could have put them-down." He compliments, in terms of strong approba-tion, "the admirable conduct and spirit of the militia, who have everywhere turned out with the utmost promptitude, and given the most stantly and effectually, to put down every such attempt." The families who had sought safety attempt." The families who had sought safety by flight had generally returned to their homes.

odist) says that the remedy for the political cor-ruption that abounds in the country is very simple, viz: "Let each Christian man attend the ple, viz: "Let each Christian man attend the primary meetings of his party in his own ward or township, and see that the right men are nominated by his party. It is not true that the 'balance of power' is held by rumsellers, by lager-swillers, by minions of a foreign priest hood. It is held by the Christian men of the various children parties. Go to these reclinical various political parties. Go to those preliminary meetings, and quietly, yet firmly, insist that good men, and no other, shall be honored with nominations! You will be felt! At first, efforts will be made to browbeat you—to laugh you down. Never mind. They will not dare verride you, and if they do, they will do it bu

meeting of the Republicans of Madison county, Ky., was held on the 10th. William Strapp was called to the chair, and Dr. Curtis Knight ap Ky., was held on the 10th. William Strapp was called to the chair, and Dr. Curtis Knight appointed Secretary. Delegates were selected to represent the Sixth Congressional district in the "Republican State Convention," which assembles at Covington on the 16th of November next. An address was delivered by Col. C. M. Clay, and a series of resolutions adopted, endorsing the Philadelphia platform of 1856.

NAPOLEON'S CONTEST WITH THE Correspondence of the Evening Post

 Paris, October 5, 1859. character in this country, the most noted of which was the Southampton tragedy of 1831. It was described as follows by one of the editors of the Norfolk Herald:

Norfolk, Aug. 24, 1831.—I have a horrible and heart-rending tale to relate, and lest even its worst feature should be distorted by rumor and exaggeration. I have thought it proper to trian Government peotected the Roman Government in the abuses which were hatching asintelligence which the nature of the case will admit. Italy, or thereabouts, and then again asked what he had pleaded for several years, that the Pope would incorporate certain essential re-forms into his Government, so as to render it less unwelcome to his subjects. The Roman pontiff not only refused, but even went so far as to treat the Emperor as a meddler. The Emperor thereupon permitted him to have a taste of what he had to expect without foreign protection if he refused to take measures to become reconciled with his subjects. If the revolt of the Legations does not answer the purpose, perhaps the French troops will be ordered to retire to Ostia, or farther, perhaps, and then his Holiness will be left to the mercies of a Roman mob. Before that crisis will be allowed. however, to occur, it is probable that the King-

be, if he and his ministers valued their lives as much as they did in 1848. Should the Pope, by his obstinate refusal to respond to the appeal of all civilized Europe to reform the unparalleled abuses of his Government, bring upon himself the catastrophe I have just indicated, the blame ought not to rest on Napoleon, who, I sincerely believe, desires to guard the Church from all harm, and would mediate application to Colonel House, commanding at Fortress Monroe, who, at six o'clock this morning, embarked on board the steamer Hampton, with three companies and a piece of artillery, for Suffolk. These troops were reintended in the sum of the steamer to do no violence to the Pope himself, nor does he mean to lay himself open to the forced in the roads by detachments from the United States ships Warren and Natchez, the whole amouting to nearly three hundred men. vention of repressive measures from without leaving the Italians to endure or resist the one, and adding still more to the number of the tyranny of which they have so long been vic-

dom of Piedmont will be consolidated from Savoy all the way to the Papal frontier, and

its ruler prepared to accept the allegiance

the Roman States, should they be deserted by

them an opportunity of proving it; if they were not, he did not fight so long as to have them left on his hands. In his remarkable address

fighting your enemies and maintaining order: it will interpose no obstabele to the free mani-festation of your legitimate wishes.

know how to take advantage of it. Improve, then, the good fortune which is offered to you. Your desire of independence, for so long a time upon your lips and so often disappointed will now be realized if you show yourselves worthy of it." Was not this a clear intimation that he did

not propose to take it upon himself to breathe courage, energy, and the spirit of liberty, into the Italian race, nor to supply its absence in ies of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryant - any other way, but simply to give them the opportunity of showing whether they were equa no opposition in any way to the restoration of the State and Federal troops to suppress the guarding, however, against their restoration by force from any quarter. If the people could be

reconciled to their return by pledges from them, or in any way, he had no objection; it was their affair, and did not necessarily interfere with ticinated, they refused to have an Austrian understand it, to do as much better as the But Austria is now his ally and friend; she must be treated by him as such; and if, theredren—were butchered by them, thrown into heaps, and left to be devoured by hogs and dogs, or to putrefy on the spot. At Mr. Levi Walter's, his wife and ten children were murlast summer, it must be borne in mind that he fore, he seems occasionally to act with less of stands now in precisely the same relations toing while the dreadful scene was acting, was pursued, and escaped with difficulty into a marsh. How or with whom, the insurrection spirit as well as the letter of the treaty of Villaranca, because he wishes to keep in a position to compel Austria to do the same, which is all he thinks necessary for Italy or for Europe. I think so too.

Napoleon is expected to make a speech at Bayonne on Monday, when he will probably give a more definite statement of his policy and expectations for Italy. If he should say or do nything inconsistent with my interpretation of his past actions, I must consent to rank with that large, not to say highly respectable, class of people who sometimes make mistakes in their judgments of public men. J. B.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN ENGLAND.

It is several years since the subject of decimal coinage was prominently brought before the public, and an endeavor made, by those fully aware of the advantages of the system, to mpartial trial. We owe it to the cause of juscice, as well as to our own characters, that such trial should be afforded them. If guilty, hey will be sure to pay the extreme penalty of heir guilt, and the same time there may be local reasons against its adoption in other countries that neutralize these advan-

Such is the opinion of the Commissioners on Decimal Coinage in England, as expressed in public. They record their disapprobation of the proposed monetary change, in general, by claiming that decimal coinage in the form proposed "cannot be looked upon as a well-assured or demonstrated improvement on our pres-ent coinage; but must rather be considered as an experiment of very doubtful value, accomitional difficulties.

While it is acknowledged that in paper trans

actions the decimal system is the most convereadily be employed in the every-day pecuniary tranactions of life. It is even pretended that, in making small calculations in the head, the decimal currency is not so easy to reckon as the arbitrary currency of pounds, shillings, and pence; and, in support of this theory, reference is made to the custom still prevalent among the shop-keepers in the United States, of making out bills and charging customers in shillings instead of cents. It is said, that this preference is owing to the ease with which a shilling can be divided by lower numbers, while en is only divisible by five and two. It is more difficult at once to tell the price of a quarter or a third of any article by decimal calculation than by the old system; and so the English Commission has come to the conclusion that the only advantage of the proposed change in coinage would be to facilitate the performance

of complex calculations on paper. Another impediment to the adoption of deci mal coinage in England is, that either the pen-ny or the pound—the two great types of Eng-lish money—must be then abandoned. A pen-ny is the two hundred and fortieth part of a pound, and either its value must be more than doubled to make it a decimal fraction of the pound, or else the value of the pound must be reduced in a like proportion. It is impossible to include both coins under any system of decimal coinage. The vast inconvenience resulting to the uneducated, the necessity of an entitled and coinage.

objections to any such change in the English objections to any such change in the English monetary system. It may therefore be fairly presumed that the decimal currency movement n England has received its quietus, and that the magic letters L S D will still be the favorite motto of the rich and poor of the British Em pire.-N. Y. Evening Post.

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eek, 500 acres in wood. Good buildings. Price \$16 per acre. No. 8.—1,020 acres of land, Stafford county, Virginia, two miles from a steamboat landing and near a railroad. The wood and timber on it worth double what is asked for the land. The hay and grass now yields \$800 s

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